

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 1.

MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 22, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 1,481.

Muskegon Time Tables.
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
North. South.
No. 1 7:30 a.m. No. 1 9:30 a.m.
No. 2 9:30 a.m. No. 2 11:30 a.m.
No. 3 11:30 a.m. No. 3 1:30 p.m.
Local 5:45 a.m. Local 7:15 a.m.
Local 8:10 a.m. Local 9:30 a.m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
North. South.
No. 1 8:30 a.m. No. 3 7:30 a.m.
No. 2 10:30 a.m. No. 4 1:30 p.m.
No. 3 1:30 p.m. No. 5 3:30 p.m.
Local 8:10 a.m. Local 9:30 a.m.

PITTSBURG FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.
GOING EAST

No. 1 Daily 2:00 p.m.
No. 2 Daily except Sunday 9:00 a.m.
No. 3 Daily 9:00 a.m.
No. 4 Daily except Sunday 9:00 a.m.
No. 5 Daily 2:30 p.m.
Local 12:00 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 1 Daily 8:00 a.m.
No. 2 Daily except Sunday 10:00 a.m.
No. 3 Daily 10:00 a.m.
No. 4 Daily except Sunday 10:15 a.m.
No. 5 Daily 5:45 p.m.
Local 8:30 a.m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCaughey, Attorney at Law, office over Diehl's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. Reinoehl, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Concord Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' crop and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Joe. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHIEN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory & store room No. 50 West Main street!

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTYZ Y, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumes, and Fancy Articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

D. R. L. HENRY NOLD, Physician and Surgeon. No. 96 West Tremont Street. MASSILLON, O. Office hours—9:30 to 10:30 A.M., 1 to 2 p.m.; 7:30 to 9 p.m.

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 35 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours—7 to 8 a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours—1 to 3 P.M., 6 to 8 P.M. Office over Uhlandford & Ludolph Jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A.M., 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., 7 P.M. to 9 P.M. Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

H. ESS. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

R. USELL & CO., manufacturer of Threshing Machines, Portable Semi-Portable and Tractive Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

M. ASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Cornet & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

M. ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

M. ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1852. Forwards & General Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

H. E. OHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, house Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

J. JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Weiler, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated May 25, 1888. HENRY WETTER, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Christian Garber, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated May 25, 1888. SYLVESTER HIGARD.

SALES MEN

WANTED
For canvas for the sale of nursery stock
On salary and Expenses or Commission. Steady em-
ployee. Apply at once, stating age.

J. B. NELLIS & CO (Refer to this paper.) ROCHESTER, N.Y.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. H. McCall, Patent Agent, Sol-
licitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 611 F.
street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for cir-
cular.

Dissolution Sale.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. H. McCall & Co., dissolved this day by mutual agreement. The business will be continued by Ed S. Craig.

W. H. McCall assumes all responsibilities of the late firm, and all persons owing said firm please call at the store, No. 9 South Erie street, and settle their accounts. Mr. H. L. Burdett having the books in charge.

Massillon, June 1, 1888. 9:45

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®</p

GREAT SPEECHES

They Were Made in Republican Conventions of the Past.

WORDS THAT ARE NOW HISTORIC

Growth of the Nominations Address—Unknown to the Fathers, It Is Now a Regular American Institution—There Were None in Early Republican Conventions. A Dozen Short Addresses in 1860, the Same in 1872—The Great Orations of 1876, 1880 and 1884.

A national convention without a nominating speech would strike the young politician of today as the play of "Hamlet" with the character of the Prince of Denmark omitted. Yet that was the rule before 1876. Indeed, until Col. Robert Ingerson set the fashion at Cincinnati in 1876, nothing more was expected than a mere announcement of the name and a sort of perfunctory pledge that the state or the nominator would give his candidate its vote a pledge which could hardly be called deceitful since it never deceived anybody. But after Ingerson's glorious effort at Cincinnati, a candidate would not consider himself thoroughly nominated unless started with an eloquent address, so each state looks about early in the season for its most eloquent speaker, and the result has been to give us some brilliant pieces of oratory, the best of which we herewith present for the study of young America.

We also present some of the short and pithy addresses made in casting state votes at other conventions. In the first Republican national convention held at Philadelphia June 17 and 18, 1856, there were some good speeches made on the general issue, but the candidate was not even formally put in nomination, and nearly the same is true of the conventions of 1860 and 1864. In 1868 Gen. Grant was easily nominated in advance by spontaneous enthusiasm, yet he was not formally presented in the convention. So easily do we grow accustomed to that which is that this omission would now be thought an unpardonable slight, yet it is worth noting that the nomination in 1876 went to a man who had not been presented and who had not eloquently presented the name of Senator Sherman. Although there were no nominating speeches in 1860 and 1872, yet the chairman of several state delegations embraced the opportunity of casting the vote to give a few pithy remarks, the pithiest of which we present. The general rule was, however, for each state to simply announce its vote, and the first deportments thereto were rather looked upon as unimportance. But now the nominating address is the great feature of a convention's opening work, and we all like it.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

His Speech in the National Republican Convention of Cincinnati, June, 1876, Nominating James G. Blaine for the Presidency.

Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow—so am I, but if any man nominated by this convention cannot carry the state of Massachusetts I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that state. If the nominee of this convention cannot carry the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts by 75,000 majority I would advise them to sell out Fenwick Hall as a Democratic headquarters. I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory.

The Republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, a man of well known and approved political opinions. They demand a reformer after as well as before the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest and best sense—a man of superb moral courage. They demand a man acquainted with public affairs, with the wants of the people, with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this government to the other nations of the earth.

They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties and prerogatives of each and every department of this government. They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States, one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories of the world cannot redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor: one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it.

The Republicans of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they come, must come together; that, when they come, they will come hand in hand through the golden harvest fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furnace doors; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire—come greeted and grasped by the countless sons of toil.

This money has to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political convention.

The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this government should protect every citizen, at home and abroad, who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders, and protect its protectors, is a disgrace to the map of the world. They demand a man who believes in the eternal separation and disengagement of church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star, but they do not demand that their candidate shall have a certificate of moral character signed by a Confederate congress. The man who has, in full, bearded and rounded measure, all these splendid qualifications, is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party—James G. Blaine.

Our country, crowned with the vast and marvellous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of her past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius, asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain beneath her flag. Such a man is James G. Blaine.

For the Republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat.

This is a grand year—a year filled with the recollections of the revolution, filled with proud and tender memories of the past; with the sacred legends of liberty, a year in which the sons of freedom

will drink from the fountain of enthusiasm, a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which they call for a man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander; for the man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of rebellion; for the man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenged all comers, and who is still a total stranger to defeat.

Like an armed soldier, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country and the malignants of his honor.

For the Republican party to desert this gallant leader now is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle.

James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred, because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free.

Gentlemen of the convention in the name of the great republic, the only real republic that ever existed upon this earth, in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters, in the name of all her soldiers living, in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle, and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Anderson and Libby, whose suffering we so vividly remember, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next president of this country that prince of parliamentarians—that leader of leaders—James G. Blaine.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Speech in the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June, 1880, Nominating Ulysses S. Grant for the Presidency.

And when asked what state he hails from, Our solo reply shall be,

He hails from Appomattox.

And the famous tree—Tree.

Obedient instructions I should never dare to disregard, I rise in behalf of the state of New York to propose a nomination with which the country and the Republican party can grandly win. The election before us will be the Austerlitz of American politics. It will decide whether for years to come the country will be "Republican or Cossack." The need of the hour is a candidate who can carry doubtful states, north and south, and believing that he, more surely than any other, can carry New York against any opponent, and carry not only the north, but several states of the south, New York is for Ulysses S. Grant. He alone of living Republicans has carried New York as a presidential candidate. Once he carried it, even according to a Democratic count and twice he carried it by the people's vote, and he is stronger now. The Republican party, with its standard in his hand, is stronger now than in 1868 or 1872. Never defeated in war or in peace, his name is the most illustrious borne by any living man, his services attest his greatness, and his country knows them by heart. His fame was born not alone of things written and said, but of the arduous greatness of things done, and dangers and emergencies will search in vain in the future, as they have searched in vain in the past, for any other on whom the nation leans with such confidence and trust. Standing on the highest eminence of human distinction, and having filled all lands with his renown, modest, firm, simple and self poised, he has seen not only the titled but the poor and lowly in the utmost ends of the world, rise and uncover before him. He has studied the needs and defects of many systems of government, and he comes back a better American than ever, with a wealth of knowledge and experience added to the hard common sense which so conspicuously distinguished him in all the fierce light that beat upon him throughout the most eventful, trying and perilous sixteen years of the nation's history.

Never had a policy to enforce against the will of the people, he never betrayed a cause or a friend, and the people will never betray or desert him. Villified and reviled, ruthlessly aspersed by numberless presses, not in other lands, but in his own, the assaults upon him have strength and seasoned his hold upon the public heart. The ammunition of calumny has all been exploded; the powder has all been burned once, its force is spent, and Gen. Grant's name will glitter as a bright and imperishable star in the diadem of the Republic when those who have tried to tarnish it will have moldered in forgotten graves and their memories and epitaphs have vanished utterly.

Never elated by success, never depressed by adversity, he has ever in peace, as in war, shown the very genius of common sense. The terms he prescribed for Lee's surrender foreshadowed the wisest principles and prophecies of true reconstruction.

Victor in the greatest of modern wars, he quickly signalized his aversion to war and his love of peace by an arbitration of international disputes which stands as the wisest and most majestic example of its kind in the world's diplomacy. When inflation, at the height of its popularity and frenzy, had swept both houses of congress, it was the veto of Grant which, single and alone, overthrew expansion and cleared the way for specie resumption. To him, immeasurably more than to any other man, is due the fact that every paper dollar is as good as gold. With him as our leader we shall have no defensive campaign, no apologies or explanations to make. The shafts and arrows have all been aimed at him and lie broken and harmless at his feet. Life, liberty and property will find safeguard in him. When he said of the black man in Florida, "Wherever I am they may come also," he meant that, had he the power to help it, the poor dwellers in the cabins of the south should not be driven in terror from the homes of their child dead. When he refused to receive Denis Kearney he meant that lawlessness and communism, although they should dictate laws to a whole city, would every where meet a foe in him, and popular or unpopular, he will hew to the line of right, let the chips fly where they may.

His integrity, his common sense, his courage, and his unequalled experience are the qualities offered to his country. The only argument against accepting them would amaze Solomon. He thought there could be nothing new under the sun. Having tried Grant twice and found him faithful, we are told we must not, even after an interval of years, trust him again. What stultification does not such a fallacy involve! The Americans repudiate Jefferson Davis from public trust? Why? Because he was the arch traitor and would be the destroyer. And how the same people are asked to ostracize Grant and not trust him. Why? Because he was the

arch traitor of his country, because, not only it was but afterward, twice as a civic magistrate, he gave his highest, noblest efforts to the republic. It is such absurdity an electioneering jugglery or hypocrisy's masquerade!

There is no field of human activity, responsibility or reason in which rational beings object to Grant because he has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting and because he has had unequalled experience making him exceptionally competent and fit. From the man who shuns your horse to the man who pleads your case, the officers who manage your railway, the doctor into whose hands you give your life, or the minister who seeks to save your soul, what now do you reject because you have tried him and by his works have known him? What makes the presidential office an exception to all things else in the common sense to be applied to selecting its incumbent? Who dares to put fetters on the free choice and judgment which is the birthright of the American people? Can it be said that Grant has used official power to perpetuate his plan? He has no place. No official power has been used for him. Without patronage or power, without telegraph wires running from his house to the convention, without elec-tro-telegraph contrivances, without effort on his part, his name is on the whole Democratic party because his nomination will be the deathblow to Democratic success. He is struck at by others who find offense and disqualification in the very service he has rendered and in the very experience he has gained. Show me a better man. Name one and I am answered. But do not point, as a disqualification, to the very facts which make this man fit beyond all others. Let not experience disqualify or excellence impeach him. There is no third term in the case and the pretense will die with the political dog days which engendered it. Nobody is really worried about a third term except those hopelessly longing for a first term and the dupes they have made. Without bureaus, committees, official or emissaries to manufacture sentiment in his favor without intrigue or effort on his part, Grant is the random date whose supporters have never threatened to bolt. As they say, he is a Republican who never wavers. He and his friends stood by the creed and the candidates of the Republican party holding the right of a majority as the very essence of their faith and meaning to uphold that faith against the common enemy and the charlatans and guerrillas who deploy between the lines and forage on one side or the other.

The Democratic party is a standing protest against progress. Its purposes are spurious. Its hope and very existence is a solid south. Its success is a menace to prosperity and order. This convention is master of a supreme opportunity, can name the next president of the United States and make sure of his election and his peaceful inauguration. It can break the power which dominates and mildews the south. It can speed the nation in a career of grandeur eclipsing all past achievements. We have only to listen above the din and look beyond the dust of an hour to behold the Republican party advancing to victory with the luster and forage on one side of the other.

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HERE AND THERE.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

A Prominent Man—Concerning Plum Street—On to Chicago.

Who does not know that bright old hickory Democrat, James McConnell, crowned with the frost of years, and brimming over with information and observations of two generations? Mr. McConnell had a long sick spell last winter, but he bravely weathered it, and will be found talking politics as usual this summer, thank you. Says Mr. McConnell, "They may talk all they're a mind to, but the frost that was a frost and the heaviest ever known at that season of the year occurred in 1845, on either the fifth or sixth of June." He scoffs at the little frost of 1859, and swears by the nipper of '45.

Maybe you have noticed a queer old fellow about the city recently, with a gray mustache, pretty seedy clothes, and a bright pair of eyes behind a pair of spectacles. It is George Heiman, once a member of Company I, 76th regiment. He enlisted in Massillon in 1861, and remained in the service until '63. Then he wandered down to Tennessee, and was driven out by the Ku Klux Klan. He roamed about until matters quieted in that State, and returned. Last spring, becoming decrepit, and with two hundred dollars in cash left, he thought to go to Washington and ask Uncle Sam for a pension. So he hitched up his old mare and putting a kettle and a blanket in his wagon, he set out for the capital. Arriving there he found that certain testimony would be necessary, and he had to come to Massillon to get it. He is here now working up his case, and let us hope will win his point, and live out his remaining years in peace and comfort.

All Massillon will not be in Chicago next week but a large slice of it will. Every train is carrying the people out, and every individual excursionist has a positive conviction that he is going to be in the convention hall at that inspiring moment when the next president shall be named. One or two from this city attended the last Chicago convention, and by sheer good luck succeeded in buying scalper's tickets admitting them to the hall. Every one of the noble army of martyrs going from Massillon has heard of this, and every one expects to find that self-same scalper. And though several hundred thousand other visitors will be in the Windy City, and every one possessed of the same idea, none that will admit that they are not going to get in. The biggest party from Massillon will leave on Monday noon. The Sherman club of Mansfield will depart on Monday at 8:30, and will arrive at 1:30 p.m. There will be six sections to this great train, and they will each be held in the yards at Chicago until all have arrived. The crowd will disband simultaneously, and will parade to their headquarters. The following from the Mansfield Herald in regard to the Sherman club's two dollar excursion tickets, is important: "This ticket is good on the west bound train. Holders, when ready to return home, will go to the Pennsylvania ticket office in Chicago and exchange it for an east bound ticket. This is important, as the manilla board ticket, issued by the club, will not be taken by the gate keeper at the depot in Chicago."

They venture to say that it is not a momentous question, this spelling of Plum street with a b. But it is so. It is enough to make every patriotic Massillonian flush with shame to gaze on those misspelled street signs. Where is the statesman who will order that superfluous b to be obliterated? Since the matter has stirred people up, THE INDEPENDENT may as well quash all attempts to sustain the bad spelling, and may be able to give a little information beside. The adherents of that unlovely b are divided into three parties: those who do not know how to spell; those who believe that our forefathers were perpetrating a huge joke, such as Oliver Wendell Holmes calls verbiage, when they named the thoroughfare Plumb; and those who think that it was named for some individual rejoicing in that cognomen. With the first class it is useless to argue, since every street running parallel is named after some tree, the fallacy of the second theory is obvious; and as for the third, well, Mr. R. H. Folger says there never was but one man named Plumb here in those ancient days, and he not a likely one to be thus honored. The truth is that when the city was laid out the streets were all named from some distinguishing feature. East, West, North and South streets were the original boundary avenues, though now so close to the heart of town that few understand why they were so baptized. Prospect, Main, Canal and Erie were names each having some significance as applied. And as for Plum street, people who can scratch their heads and remember back half a century will recollect the wild plum trees they used to strip when young. Argument is useless. The spelling of Plum street with a b is an instance of colossal ignorance, conceived years ago and maintained to this day. May blessings light upon that councilman who will dare to make war upon that b.

Many imitators but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

VICTORY

DOES NOT REST WITH MASSILLON

The Massillon, Canton and Wooster Gun Clubs Compete for Supremacy.

[From Saturday's Daily]

The city extends its commissaries to the Massillon Gun Club, and looks to it to do better at the next contest. The first meeting of the team selected from the Massillon, Canton and Wooster gun clubs took place yesterday afternoon upon the Lakeview range. The representatives from Wooster and Massillon were hospitably entertained by the Canton club at the Lakeview hotel, and then the shooting commenced, and it lasted for a tremendous long time.

Massillon and Canton each had sixteen men, and Wooster had twelve. This circumstance naturally threw interest to the Massillon and Canton teams. And Canton won. The score was poor all around. The effort was to make the best record with twenty-five single rises, and the average number of birds broken was 15 1-22 each. Massillon's defeat was due to the poor work of the team, rather than to excellence on the other side. The difference between the scores was widened by the partial decisions of the referee, who was a member of the Canton club. Whenever the judges disagreed he threw the weight of his decision against Massillon, or for Canton. Another point the Massillonians labored against was that the Canton team was supported by imported talent. Canton had men from North Industry, New Berlin and Cuyahoga Falls. Mr. L. A. Croy, who particularly distinguished himself, being from Cuyahoga Falls. The next meeting will be on the Wooster range, on June 29. The following tells the story of yesterday, twenty-five single rises being the rule;

MASSILLON.

L. Shauf	10
G. F. Borden	14
W. C. Kussell	12
D. Reed	20
J. H. Hunt	18
E. L. Arnold	14
J. Lutz	12
G. Dobson	15
F. A. Sharpnack	17
F. Heiman	18
C. L. McLain	17
Wm. Caldwell	22
Pb. Blumenschein	9
F. A. Brown	10
J. Clute	15
H. Loefler	22
Total	243

CANTON.

W. E. Becher	16
W. H. Chance	14
J. I. Lynch	18
C. S. Bostick	15
J. Clark	18
V. H. Hammond	17
L. J. Miday	11
H. O. Smith	15
L. A. Croy	25
E. H. Weber	17
O. Bolton	16
Milford	22
F. Schultz	15
W. H. Becher	23
W. R. Routsou	20
J. W. Campbell	14
Total	274

WOOSTER.

A. D. Peckenpaugh	12
F. H. Mullens	8
F. B. Eschelman	8
W. H. Suavely	2
E. E. Adair	10
F. Mihailoff	9
J. A. W. Mougey	14
A. W. Adair	15
W. Young	15
W. F. Mullens	14
J. Mougey	20
J. W. Gumpertner	18
Total	145

Fuel Gas Supplies.

Mr. Burdette Loomis recently visited Akron, for the purpose of enlightening the projectors of the fuel gas works as to those mispelled street signs. Where is the statesman who will order that superfluous b to be obliterated? Since the matter has stirred people up, THE INDEPENDENT may as well quash all attempts to sustain the bad spelling, and it is enough to make every patriotic Massillonian flush with shame to gaze on those mispelled street signs. Where is the statesman who will order that superfluous b to be obliterated?

Mr. Loomis requested some of the gentlemen present to take a trip to Jackson, Mich., and look over the plant there. This fuel gas, he claimed, was no more dangerous in the house than the common coal gas, when properly odorized. For lighting purposes this gas makes a beautiful light when made incandescent by magnesia, and at the rate of twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet would be much cheaper than coal gas or even oil. In the kitchen, for cooking purposes it would also be an economical change from coal, while for heating it would at least be no more expensive than the fuel now used, and would be much cleaner and more desirable.

Dr. Jones Red Clover Tonic is not a stimulant but a nerve food, restoring nerve force lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action, removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach and liver. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has, as an organization, joined the American Tariff League.

CHICAGO.

THE WONDERFULLY WARM AND WINDY CITY.

New Extending its Hospitality to the Country at an Advance of \$100 Per Cent over Regular Prices.

Chicago is a great city.

I was in Chicago from 7 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. We covered fifty miles of streets, visited every hotel, the convention hall, drove through South and some other park, over half a dozen boulevards, did a large amount of standing around, and altogether had an inspiring and indefinable sort of a good time, such as you can have only during the excitement of a Republican convention or the day after election, when the returns come in the right way.

I am much indebted to a friend for his kindly offices, and was duly impressed with the length, breadth, thickness and quality of everything, which with Chicago imperturbability he introduced as the finest or the biggest in the world. He assured me that I had arrived in the largest depot in the world—they don't call it a station—gave figures to prove that the boulevards were the longest; said there was nothing in New York like the Palmer House or Grand Pacific; told me that more boats left Chicago harbor than any harbor in the world; had the statement handy that the city spent more on its parks, had larger parks and more of them than any city in America; and as the culminating eulogy announced that Chicago had more theaters, finer theaters, listened to more productions and witnessed them in better style than the metropolis. All this and much more I heard, and it pleased me. It is so satisfactory to have seen the best.

Coming home I passed the three sections of the Sherman Club going to Chicago, two thousand members strong. It was a peripiring sight. The front of each locomotive bore a huge portrait of Uncle John, and the decorations were profuse. As we passed they set up a vigorous cheer, and disappeared around a curve. Where they, and all the others are going to lodge, is hard to tell. Certainly not at the hotels. Many is the man who tramped the Chicago streets last night, and the chances are not improving. Theatre tickets are sold in advance, and I doubt if late comers can secure entrance unless they do so through a broker. But what is a little discomfort compared with the glory of helping to make a president?

At Bucyrus there was another crowd and a brass band, all going to Chicago to nominate Sherman. At Crestline the crowd had just left, and had despoiled the eating house like the locusts of Egypt. Mansfield was broiling in the sun, almost deserted. I verily believe the entire town has gone to Chicago. Probably five hundred people left there on the regular trains, preferring them to the excursion cars. But you can be sure every true blue Ohioan will join in the John Sherman procession to-morrow.

The Ohio headquarters at the Grand Pacific was the center of all interest. The first thing the visitor does is to inquire for the Ohio rooms, and he estimates distances, and takes all his reckonings with the Ohio headquarters as the starting point. At this hotel there was a surging mob of politicians and statesmen, and in the midst of the hurly burly stood Major McKinley. The Major wore a thin alpaca coat and no vest, and alternately fanned and wiped his face. It was "Major" here and "Major" there, and everywhere, and yet he kept his temper. It is a fine thing to be an Ohio man. It lends importance. Every Buckeye makes it a point to wear a badge with the simple word "Ohio."

It makes one boil with indignation at the impositions being practiced by the Chicago hotel keepers, and the itch to swindle the public has even extended to the railroad restaurant men. On Saturday night you could get sandwiches for five cents. The regular price is now ten, and all else is in proportion. All regular boarders at the Grand Pacific have been notified as to prices expected during convention week, and if they do not care to meet them, they can move out. The proprietor expects to make more during the one week of the convention than during the next six months. It is easy to see how he expects to do it. People who have been paying eighteen dollars a week for board have been offered the same accommodations for forty dollars. I sincerely hope that the national committee will punish Chicago by refusing to give it the next convention.

Have you ever seen the flower gardens in South park? I am sure I never supposed that living plants with their gorgeous posies could be worked into such elaborate designs and shapes. There is a huge sun dial made of cabbage plants and geraniums, which marks the time. There is an immense calendar of growing brilliant vegetation, and a floral arrow which is daily pointed to the proper figure. And the crowning work of floriculture is the campaign scene. The central figure is a huge green chair, with the figures in white "1888." Back of it, perched on a tall and shapely shaft, sits an owl, with outstretched wings. On either side of the chair, sitting in row boats with bows directed toward the chair, sit the candidates of the two

great parties. Crowds visit this spot especially to see what I have described, and the 1 hour, even with the thermometer at 90° is fully repaid.

Every one in a whilie one bobs upon some familiar face in this big town, for there are a hundred Massillonians about, and all are on pleasure bent. The first face I saw on Sunday morning was John Snyder's. He was standing in the station, looking as happy as a clam at high tide. Ed. Peacock, too, is here, and knows more about Chicago in ten minutes than the average Chicagoan knows in an hour.

Andrew Clark, not long since day clerk at the Hotel Conrad, is superintendent of a large eating house and is doing well. Will Deweese, an old Canton boy, has established quite a business on his own account, and has a dozen or more girls in his employ. He addresses circulars for merchants and manufacturers. Joe Ertle is chief salesman in the silk department at one of the big dry goods stores. Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick, Mrs. Chris. Magee, and several other ladies are at the Grand Pacific. Mrs. Carrie Brown, Miss Steele, Miss Johnson, and others whose names I did not learn, have apartments at the Palmer House. Mr. Frank Crone and Miss Cora Crone are visiting relatives. W. K. L. Warwick, J. V. R. Skinner, J. K. Peacock, Charles Johnson and W. B. Humberger are about somewhere. I do not pretend to know all who are here from Massillon or where they are. R. P. S.

CHILDREN'S DAY

As it was Observed Sunday in the First M. E. Church.

In spite of the intense heat Sunday, which made it necessary for everybody to don their thinnest wraps, the First M. E. Church was crowded. Some to take part in the observance of Children's day, and the others to be witnesses of the same.

The services were conducted by the superintendent, Mr. C. B. Allman, who began it with a series of responsive readings, which were taken part in by the entire school, and pretty selections in music and recitations were prettily rendered by pretty little girls and boys of the different classes. A short memorial service in honor of four of the members of the school, Mrs. Amy Parmar, Roy and Lucy Kettering and Jessie Critchfield, who have departed from their midst in the past year, was taken part in by the Misses Estella McMillan, Carrie Krear and Mrs. Julia Moore, who read beautiful essays of condolence and respect for the deceased members.

Baptismal services were then led by the pastor, Mr. Jno. Wilson, in which twenty-one infants received the offering, after which Mr. Wilson made a very few but appropriate remarks, which closed the morning services.

Before Mr. Wilson began his interesting and well received sermon relating to the pedagogues, in the evening, a beautiful rendition of "The Rose of Sharon," by a chorus composed of members of Miss Julia Hackett's class, each wearing as a breast plate one of the letters of the title of the song, worked in green, who, when arranged in order on the platform, produced a pleasing effect. Fannie Richards sang the solo very prettily and was assisted in the duet by Ella Richards, aged respectively ten and twelve years. The church was beautifully decorated, the chancel being nearly entirely filled with flowers, and in that way did its share toward making the services a success.

County Tax Levy.

The commissioners have fixed the tax levy as follows for 1888:

County	16 mills
Bridge	1.1
Pond	.1
Children's Home	.2
Soldiers' Relief	.3
Ditches	.3
Indebtedness Fund	.3

Total. 87 mills

Last year the levy was 3.5 mills, but there was no tax for the indebtedness fund and only two-tenths of a mill for soldiers' relief. The tax for the latter fund is now as heavy as the law allows. The three-tenths for indebtedness is to pay off debts contracted some years ago in bridge building.—Canton Repository.

That is gold which is worth gold. Health is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold and let it remain to irritate the lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Baltzly for chronic case or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take.

The earnings of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway were greater by \$12,426 in April, 1888, than in April, 1887.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who take it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are \$6 and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

Calico print works at Providence, R. I., are running night and day, and with an extra force of three hundred hands, to fill an order for two million bandanas. The manufacturing of all other goods has been stopped.

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 188.

Massillon Independent.
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The Independent's Telephone No. is 13.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President.
JOHN SHERMAN.

For Secretary of State.
DANIEL J. RYAN.

For Judge of the Supreme Court.
JOSEPH P. BRADURY,

For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.

Elected at Large
A. H. MATTON.

J. H. LAMPSON.

or Congress, Eighteenth District.
MAJOR WM. MCKINLEY, Jr.

For Presidential Elector.
J. W. McCORMONDS.

Massillon believes in the home protective theory.

Ohio is important because her delegation is solid. It never was so before.

The city council orders the construction of sewer mains with as little formality as it orders a new sidewalk.

The excitement over the convention reached the senate Wednesday, and on motion of Senator Edmunds that body adjourned.

Mr. Blaine has not authorized Mr. Carnegie to speak for him. He generally speaks for himself. The effort to create a stamped will fail.

The Massillon council resolved to pave Massillon streets with Massillon brick. Outside brick works need not apply. Hurrah for the Massillon council!

THE INDEPENDENT has a representative at Chicago, and his resume of the situation is based upon personal observation and knowledge of men and affairs.

Massillon brick, the experts, say is as good as the best. Massillon sand is the very finest. Then give us paved streets, paved only with Massillon material.

Everybody knew that when the council got down to business they would not do such an injustice to Massillon's business interests as to permit the use of any but Massillon brick in the street work.

Mr. Sherman's friends claim for him three hundred and forty votes on the first ballot. His enemies concede him two hundred and fifty. The Allison and Harrison forces will go in for him, and he will be nominated.

The fight between the Wise and Mahone factions is bitter. Mahone claims that his delegation represents nine-tenths of the Republicans of Virginia, and it is thought that the delegation headed by Wise will be refused seats in the convention.

Those who telegraphed in advance for sleeping car accommodations to Chicago and received assurances by wire that sections would be reserved west of Pittsburgh, are naturally not in the cheeriest mood toward the officials who failed to keep their promises. During the rush on Saturday and Sunday, it was by the sheerest luck that anyone secured berths.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage delivered a sermon on the pulpit, and the press, last Sunday. The best thing said in the course of his remarks, was his tribute to the justness of the designs of the newspapers. Says he: "Don't fight newspapers. Attack provokes attack. Better wait till the excitement blows over, and then go in and get justice, for get it you will if you have patience and common sense, and equanimity of disposition."

If the fight narrows down to Sherman and Depew, Ohio will beat New York in the Chicago convention. In November Ohio will beat New York again at the polls.—Cleveland Leader.

The convention cannot be stampeded. A rule has been adopted that no change of votes can be made after the vote of a State has been properly cast until after the ballot has been announced. This is a terrible blow to the Pacific coast delegates, and those lusty young fellows waiting in the gallery to bellow at the name of Blaine.

The Canton Democrat lucidly observes:

It seems strange that a man of the supposed intellect and genius of James G. Blaine, should find it necessary to write three letters declining the Republican nomination for the presidency. We submit, a man of that character elevated to the presidency, would be in striking contrast to the incumbent, Grover Cleveland, who is never misunderstood, and whose every expression whether of mouth or pen, is intelligible to every intelligent reader.

There is indeed a striking contrast between the two. As letter writers it lies in this: Mr. Blaine has been compelled to write two letters declining the nomination, toward off the honor which he did not want. Mr. Cleveland only found it necessary to write one declining the one term idea, and wrote that upon the understanding that it would not affect the action of the convention in the least.

The New York World, though rather over-doing it, says well:

If Republicans were not unappreciative as well as ungrateful they would nominate John Sherman for President. With Mr. Blaine out of the race, this veteran leader of thirty years is the only man in the entire list having pretensions to statesmanship.

The effects of the silly season are seen among Judge Gresham's friends who have encouraged the Mugwumps to speak well of him. The main desire of the Mugs is the failure of the convention to nominate a strong man like Sherman. Their hatred of Sherman is like their hatred of Blaine—born of fear—Commercial Gazette.

It is desirable that the Republican platform carpenters do not follow the example of the Democrats respecting the tariff. We don't want anything that will require or admit of straddling. The Republican party has no occasion to do the straddling act. It can afford to toe the mark on the tariff issue, with its heels close together.—Commercial Gazette.

"It is seldom," says the Boston Journal, that a prominent officer on the active list of our army has much to say publicly about politics. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, however, has written an interesting letter to the New York Mail and Express, in which he states as his opinion that John Sherman is the best Presidential candidate the Republicans could select. Gen. Miles finds no sentiment west of the Mississippi hostile to Depew, and makes a strong plea for the protective tariff."

A NEW COAL COMPANY

To Control the Youngstown Mine and Willow Bank No. 1.

As indicated by the Chapman correspondent, an important coal deal has just been effected, by which a new company has entered into the field, and will figure prominently in this district hereafter. C. Russell and M. W. Wilson have sold their interest in the Youngstown Coal Company to George Phillips, Wm. Reed and John Bingham, all young men and thoroughly acquainted with the business. Messrs. Russell and Wilson will continue as proprietors of the Sippo Company, and the new firm will control the Youngstown mine. But the plans of the latter organization contemplate an enterprise considerably more important than this. They have bought from the owners the old Willow bank No. 1 and the Mountain mine, now filled with one hundred and fifty acres of water. They have contracted for an immense Blake pump, capable of emptying the vast quantity in fifty days. As soon as possible they will then commence operation in Willow bank No. 1, which competent judges think still contains from seventy-five to one hundred thousand tons of coal.

The old Willow mine is one of the first big mines opened in the valley, and was worked at a period when there was nothing like the present almost perfect arrangements for controlling the water. As a consequence, like many other valuable properties, the accessible coal was removed, and it was abandoned while there yet remained vast quantities just as good. There is no coal in the Mountain mine, but as it is directly connected with Willow No. 1, it is necessary that it also shall be pumped.

For fine work go to Teeple, the photographer.

Columbiana county paid eighteen hundred dollars in bounties to the captors of ground-hogs during the past year. The bounty is twenty-five cents for each scalp.

SHERMAN

WILL BE NOMINATED.

The Pacific Coasters Become less Hostile,

AND HE MAKES ACCESSIONS ON EVERY SIDE.

The Prophets Say that He will be Nominated after a Few Ballots.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CHICAGO, 2 p. m.—The situation has very materially changed since yesterday, and it is now not at all unlikely that Mr. Sherman will succeed in securing the nomination. Great work has been done in his behalf within the last twenty-four hours. The Pacific coast delegates who came to Chicago thirsting for his political blood, on account of his attitude toward Chinese, have beenaborred with so successfully that they now entertain less hostility toward him. It is claimed by Sherman's managers that strong inroads have also been made in other quarters, which will give Mr. Sherman a tremendous lead on first ballot, and result in steady gains as the balloting proceeds.

The following cable dispatch received at noon

SET EVERYBODY WILD,

though it may be a canard like two or three other roarbacks started recently: "Billingham, England. Blaine does not speak politically in any way, but Carnegie, who is of course well able to express the feelings of his guest, said: 'If Blaine is nominated he will not refuse.' Then Carnegie wrote the following for publication: 'If the Republican party finds it cannot agree upon a leader, and then calls upon its former chieftain to lead it again, it goes without saying that it would be his duty to do so and

BLAINE HAS NEVER FAILED to do his duty. More especially that it is now clear that the campaign is to be fought on the basis of protection, vs., free trade, the former of which Blaine feels essential to his country's prosperity. He does not anticipate that any call will be made upon him, but if made it must be accepted."

Besides this, there has been resurrected in a dingy little newspaper office in Augusta, Maine, from out the musty records to which only Blaine's intimates had access, a fragment of a speech of Mr. Blaine's, to confront and override his last apparently peremptory refusal to be a candidate. In this he is said to lay it down as a compulsory axiom that,

NO MAN CAN REFUSE

to sacrifice his private determination to the necessities of his party. This of course admits no other interpretation than that, despite reiterated declination, if Mr. Blaine is nominated by the convention he could not, can not, will not, refuse to be its candidate.

The Latest Estimate.

CHICAGO, 3 p. m.—The latest estimate by Ohio news representatives, gives Sherman, 250; Gresham, 108; Alger, 64; Harrison, 74; Allison 51; Blaine, 39; Depew, 93; Phelps, 18; Rusk, 22; Ingalls, 18; Henderson, 32; Titler, 18, with 55 scattering

The Proceedings.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The temperature is crawling upward and so is the excitement. Last night the committee on credentials reported, and fourteen of the Wise delegates from Virginia were seated and eight Mahone men.

The first work of the convention this morning was to listen to the report of the committee on resolutions. As Major McKinley rose to read it there was loud cheering. The platform sends greeting to Brazil on account of the emancipation of the slaves and to the Irish home rule party. The words are used: "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection."

When this sentiment was announced the great army of Republicans rose to their feet and cheered as only Republicans can cheer. The reduction of letter postage to one cent is demanded. The administration is condemned for attempting to demonetize silver, for surrendering fishing privileges and for its hostility to pension legislation. The free trade issue is welcomed, election fraud denounced, and the revision of internal taxes favored.

The platform was adopted by a rising vote, and the roll was called for nominations. The first name to be presented was that of Hawley, of Connecticut. The announcement was made without a speech. Leonard Swett, of Illinois, then nominated Walter Q. Gresham in brilliant address and the nomination was seconded by Davis, of Minnesota, and Lynch, of Massachusetts. In the course of Lynch's remarks, the mention of Harrison's name provoked an outburst of applause.

Ex-Governor Porter took the platform at 12:25 to nominate Ben Harrison. He was frequently interrupted with cries "Gresham," and was met with hisses. When he had concluded, the Indiana delegation rose and cheered lustily and

alone. The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

4:10 p. m.—As THE INDEPENDENT goes to press Allison is being nominated.

CHICAGO, June 22, 6 a. m.—All the candidates have been nominated, and balloting will commence as soon as the convention is called to order, at 11 o'clock.

THURMAN AND HIS UNCLE.

GOSSIP AND STORY ABOUT SOME OF THE OLD STATESMEN OF OHIO.

Allen G. Thurman's Quarrel with Bill Allen—Thurman's Boyhood—His Character and Blaine's Eulogy of Him—How He Lives at Columbus.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 21.—I met Allen G. Thurman's son here at Washington the other day. He is a tall, broad shouldered, fine looking fellow of 35, who has nothing of the political bent of his father. He told me that Judge Thurman was very well, that he is now living in his new house at Columbus and that his health is better than it has been for years. I met Senator Thurman at the convention of 1884, which nominated Cleveland, and interviewed him as to his condition at that time. Chicago was filled with politicians, and not a few of them went about with red bandana handkerchiefs tied about their hats in honor of the Ohio senator. Mr. Thurman was receiving calls by the hundreds, and he had stood the siege very well. He told me that he weighed 210 pounds and he had the stomach of an ostrich. He was undoubtedly much disappointed in not getting the nomination, though this year's convention has in some measure made up for the past, and his life during the past ten years has not been one of roses.

He was brought up in Chillicothe, O., and was a nephew of Senator William Allen. Allen did a great deal for him, but a fond cross between them, and it was, it is said, the lack of Allen's support that prevented Thurman from getting the presidential nomination at the time Tilden was nominated. I met a relative of Bill Allen at Chillicothe some time ago and had a long talk with him about the Allen-Thurman feud. He told me it began in 1873 and it came from Thurman's desire for the presidency. This was the year that Allen was elected governor of Ohio. The Democratic party was in a bad way and Thurman wanted a re-election to the senate. Allen had gone into retirement at his Fruit Hill farm, and when he was asked if he would accept the nomination, he said that he did not care for the governorship of Ohio. It was nothing but a place for the signing of justice of the peace commissions, and it was only a black petticoatency office, anyway. It was not until just before the convention met that Allen consented to take the nomination and he finally accepted it only because of a telegram which Thurman sent him asking him to take the place for his sake and for the sake of the party. The story of the campaign is well known. It put Allen to the front in Ohio politics and Thurman fell to the rear. This at once sprang up of the advisability of nominating Allen for the presidency in 1876, but Thurman in the meantime had grown jealous and gave him no active support in this second campaign for the governorship.

The result was that when Thurman was a candidate for the presidency at St. Louis Allen did not offer him his support, and the other elements of the Ohio Democracy went against him. The Payne and Jewett factions had their own candidates in the field and Tilden got the nomination.

The above story I give for what it is worth. The man who told it had the possession of all of Allen's papers, and there is no doubt in his mind but Thurman would have been a presidential candidate long ago had he courted rather than slighted his uncle.

Senator Thurman is, however, a greater man than was the noted "Fog Horn" Allen. He is broader minded, better educated and more highly cultured. Allen was a sort of a rough diamond, whose polishing was all done in the school of active politics. He had one of the strongest voices that was ever heard in the United States senate, and he was known here as Fog Horn Allen or the Ohio Gong. Senator Edmunds says Thurman is the greatest lawyer in the United States. It was at Chillicothe that he first studied law, and there are citizens at Chillicothe who remember him as a boy. I met one of these during a recent visit there, and I asked him what kind of a child young Thurman was. He replied:

"Allen G. Thurman's father was named Pleasant Thurman. He was a traveling Methodist preacher, and when he came here he settled down and took up the business of wool carding and spinning. He brought his boy Allen and his wife with him, and young Allen Thurman was rather a fine looking boy, with a big head and a fairly good face. His head was a little too big for his body and he was not able to call a beauty. The Thurman family were poor, as were most preachers' families in those days, and Allen's mother taught school to help fill the family pocket book. She was a bright woman, and it was from her that young Allen got his first instruction. He afterwards went to the Chillicothe academy, which was a very good school. He then got a position in the postoffice here as a clerk, and while dealing out letters learned surveying. He then studied law and practiced till he went into politics. He spent all his boyhood here and he had made something of a reputation when he went to Columbus to live."

"What kind of a man was Senator Allen?" I asked.

"We call him Bill Allen down here," was the reply, "and we all liked him. He lived most of the time at his farm, near here and his grave is over there in the cemetery. His wife lies there too, and she lives here. The senator and his wife lie side by side over there in the graveyard."

Dr. Scott, who was Bill Allen's son-in-law and who married the little daughter who made this dreary trip over the mountains, told me that a biography of Senator Allen might be published in the future and that the papers which he left were valuable. He said that Allen seldom wrote letters himself and never answered them when he could help it. He never wrote out his speeches, but spoke extempore after studying up the subjects. He told me that Allen was especially fond of Scott's novels, that he was a great

student of Shakespeare and that he was the best posted on historical matters of any man in the state of Ohio at the time of his death.

Returning to Thurman, he could write a very good book of reminiscences, if he would. He was nominated for congress in 1844, and he has been in the active whirl of politics ever since. He has known all of the great men of the past generation and he has made, perhaps, as much newspaper story as any other man alive except Ben Butler. His friends have not been confined to the Democratic party, and one of the highest compliments Blaine pays to any one in his book, he pays to Thurman. He says:

"Mr. Thurman's rank in the senate was established from the day he took his seat, and it was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His mind was not pre-occupied and engrossed with political contest or with affairs of state. He had natural and cultivated tastes outside of those fields. He was a discriminating reader, and enjoyed not only serious books, but inclined also to the lighter indulgence of romance and poetry. He was especially fond of the best French writers. He loved Molliere and Racine, and could quote with rare enjoyment the humorous scenes depicted by Balzac. He took pleasure in the drama and was devoted to music. In Washington he could usually be found in the best seat of the theatre when a good play was to be presented or an opera was to be given. These tastes illustrated the genial side of his nature, and were a fitting complement to the stronger and sterner elements of the man. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss indeed, to the body."

Thurman's common sense is one of the strong elements of his nature. He seldom loses his head, and he is as cool as John Randolph used to say, as cool as the center seed of a cucumber. His talk as vice presidential candidate on love for the party is based on a good record in this regard. I recall how he repulsed a man who wished to wear him away from the Democratic party. It was about the time of the panic of 1873, when the Greenbackers were at their highest, and when a number of new parties were in the field. There was a convention of one of these parties at Columbus, and several delegates, two of whom were old friends of Thurman's and who had been strong Democrats, called upon him. They found him sitting in the library of his drab house on High street. They told their story, and said they thought they could make him president of the United States, and with him they could break up the Democratic party and defeat the Republican party.

"Ah," said Thurman, and he looked soberly down at the table.

Then the spokesman again began his speech, but Thurman interrupted him with the question:

"My friend, what do you imagine the

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discoveries this Week by Independent Investigators

An heir has come to stay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McCallum.

Christ. Snyder rejoices because a little girl came to stay at his home Tuesday.

Wool is coming in small quantities, twenty-five cents pound being the price paid.

Harry Clay continues to improve, and his friends are daily becoming more hopeful.

Wm. Fulmore has purchased the blacksmith shop of John Gable, on Clay street.

Seven children were christened by Father Kuhn at St. Mary's Catholic church, Sunday.

The Harmonia band visited Mr. J. W. McClymond's west side park, "Oak Knoll," Tuesday evening.

The Eastern Ohio Berry Growers' Association will hold a meeting at East Rochester, Columbiana county, June 23.

The festival given at the First Methodist church Tuesday night was, as usual, a success financially and otherwise.

Peter Gannon, who had both legs taken off on the railroad a short time ago, is able to be around on crutches.

Massillon Commandery No. 4 K. T., went to Alliance Wednesday having taken charge of the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Miller, a Presbyterian minister.

The suit against Mat Weber for selling liquor to Louis Garber, while the latter was drunk, has been dismissed, as Garber's mother failed to appear to prosecute.

On and after June 23, the postoffice hours will be from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Mondays and Saturdays; and from 7 a.m. to 7:15 p.m. on all other days. This is a reduction of a quarter of an hour.

Whether the Homestead (Pa.) brick works will be consolidated with the Massillon fire brick works, or whether the latter will be enlarged independently has not yet been definitely settled.

On Friday evening, the St. John Evangelical Protestant church will hold a strawberry festival in the Walhonding rink, and have engaged the Harmonia band to assist in making the occasion pleasant.

The Methodist conference will be held this year in Salem. An invitation will be extended by the First Methodist church of this city to hold the next meeting in Massillon, and in all probability it will be accepted.

The Carroll Chronicle compliments Mr. Robert H. Folger upon his attainments, and concludes, "he can dwell on the past as few men can. He is more familiar with Noah and the flood than Grover and the last election."

Mr. Frank Arthur, of Salem, a former employee at Russell & Co.'s shops, is visiting his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Whitmer, in the fourth ward. After a short stay here he will go to Findlay which will be his future home.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp, prelate to Massillon commandery No. 4, K. T., was presented Tuesday, with a magnificent prelate's uniform by the commandery. The prelate's uniform is exactly like that of the sir knight's, except that it is black even to the plume and sword scabbard.

Constable Weber went to Massillon to-day to arrest Fred Bell, charged with jumping an unpaid board bill of two dollars and twenty-five cents at Fritz's boarding house on East Tuscarawas street, and Dan Fiddler, charged with selling mortgaged property belonging to the Colby Wringer Company.—Canton Democrat.

Alliance saloonkeepers have given up the fight against the local option ordinance. They sent an agent to Cleveland who interviewed Attorney McFarland on the plan of establishing social clubs, but he advised against it and they decided to close. Mayor Chapman has collected \$600 in fines since his inauguration in April.

A large crowd gathered Monday on Akron street to see a programme of one hundred yard dashes. The first and important one run was for a purse of fifty dollars, between Dick Erie and Wm. Rosenberger. Erie beat by about seven feet, covering the distance in eleven seconds. The other races were not remarkable.

Invitations have been received in this city for the exercises of commencement week, at Kenyon college, June 24 to June 28. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. S. Bates. On Wednesday evening the senior reception and ball will be given, and on Thursday, at 9 o'clock, the exercises proper will commence. Mr. W. F. Douglass is among the class speakers.

Co-operation, a plant of slow growth in America, has of late years made wonderful strides in Great Britain. A statistician in the London Labor Tribune states that the number of societies making returns in England and Wales is 966; the number of members belonging to these societies at the end of 1886 was 702,974, with a share capital of £8,500,171, and a loan capital of £1,401,000. Their sales for the year amounted to £25,531,074; net profits to £2,109,889; granted for education, £18,368.

The improvement of Main street will probably be completed by September 15. The brick works expect to deliver 100,000 brick monthly without difficulty.

Jake Fisher, a young resident of the fourth ward, has taught all the youthful possessors of revolvers a lesson. He with others congregated in a field near the residence of J. F. Hess, and amused himself by firing the weapon. He was charged accordingly, and pleaded guilty. The fine was remitted, and he paid costs amounting to three dollars and sixty cents.

At the present time the membership of G. A. R. Dep't. of Ohio is 39,741 against 36,009 members last year. The gain by muster has been 6,580; transfers 744; reinstatements, 3,004; delinquent reports, 30. The losses were: From death, 160; honorable discharge, 145; transfers, 1,016; suspension, 3,613; dishonorable discharge, 21; delinquent reports, 417. This aggregate is made from reports ending the second quarter, 1888.

Another of "Blinky" Morgan's chances for life are gone, according to the following, from the Ravenna Press: "Prosecutor Maxson returned on Friday from his trip to Georgia, where he went in company with several witnesses who were on the train between Pittsburg and this place on the night of the Ravenna rescue, for the purpose of identifying the prisoner Powell, against whom Detective Norris succeeded in procuring an indictment. None of the witnesses identified the man, and the conclusion was reached that the whole story originated in the fertile brain of J. T. Norris, detective. The indictment has accordingly been nolled."

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Volney Cheney, of Kansas City, is in the city.

Miss Cora Frick, of Wooster, is the guest of Miss Grace Bailey.

Mrs. S. J. Patterson and children left for an extended visit in the West.

Mrs. S. R. Weirich is in Mansfield and Shelby on a week's visit with friends.

Chief Consul Dunn is in Baltimore attending the annual meet of the L. A. W.

Miss Grace Hartzell, of Canton, is in the city, the guest of Miss Blanche McCue.

Messrs. Farchild, of Cleveland, and King, of Ravenna, are the guests of Tom Reed.

Mrs. Wm. Schworm has gone to Zoar, Canal Dover and Strasburg to visit friends.

Miss Mame Lewis, of Sharpsburg, Pa., is visiting at the residence of Dr. S. P. Barnes.

John Flynn, of Meadville, is the guest of his cousin, James Flynn, on Grant street.

Misses Amelia and Lulu Ketterer left Tuesday morning for a month's visit in Akron.

Wade Chance and Fred Fast, of Canton, attended the commencement exercises last night.

Miss Mattie Brannon was married Tuesday to Mr. John Edgerson, by the Rev. E. L. Kemp.

Mrs. E. J. Grosscup, and daughter, Ella, of Ashland, O. are the guests of Mrs. J. W. Hisey.

Miss Ida Young entertained a number of her friends at her home on Richville avenue Tuesday night.

Miss Birdie Saint, of Sharpsburg, Pa., who has been the guest of Mrs. S. P. Barnes, left this morning.

Miss Gertrude Pocock arrived home Friday, for the summer, accompanied by her mother and brothers.

Miss Theodore Ricks who has been at tending school at Northampton, is visiting her cousin, Miss Mary Ricks.

Frank Clements who has been located at Richmond, Ind., for the past year, returned to this city Saturday, and will remain.

Mr. A. R. Graham, now of Pennsylvania, was in the city Wednesday for the first time since his departure several years ago.

Miss Belle O. Gaddis has just returned from a three weeks visit with relatives and friends in Wooster, Millersburg, and Apple Creek.

Mrs. Milton W. Wilson and children left Friday to spend the summer on the hills of New Hampshire, at the home of Mrs. Wilson's parents.

Mrs. Geo. Sterling left on Tuesday, for her home in Battle Creek, Mich., accompanied by Mrs. Wm. Justus, who will remain some time.

Mrs. Ira M. Dean and Miss Belle Van Gorden, left Monday morning for a four months' visit with friends in Elmira, N. Y., and other eastern cities.

Frank Atwater left Monday for Baltimore to attend the annual meet of the L. A. W. Before returning he will visit his brother George at Washington.

Mrs. Chas. Stark, jr., is visiting her parents in Coshocton county. Her husband will soon join her there and they will remain there permanently.

Mrs. C. P. Wallace, of Fayette, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. C. M. Everhard. Mrs. Wallace is slowly recovering from the effects of the blow she recently received.

Misses Kitty Ruth and Eliza Leak, of Allentown, are in the city to attend the commencement exercises, the guests of Miss Mary Vincent, at the Hotel Conrad.

The council devoted about fifteen minutes to discussing the question, testing brick, and finally home interests were sustained, and the doors were again opened. Mr. Boerner then moved that the contract be let to George W. Lemmon, of Wheeling, at \$1.45 per square yard, brick of Massillon manufacture to be used. Carried unanimously. At this signal the council adjourned, and everybody shook hands with everybody and no one felt sorry that it had been decided to let none but Massillon brick

GOOD!

MASSILLON BRICK FOR MASSILLON STREETS.

The Council Maintains Home Industry and Contracts for Brick Paving.

[From Thursday's Daily.]

For the first time in ever so long, the faithful President Blumenschein was absent last night, and President pro tempore Jarvis filled his chair.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending June 16, \$57.50, was accepted.

The important feature of the evening, the opening of bids for street paving, was then commenced.

Frank Milhof, of Canton, offered to furnish all material and do all work at \$2.50 per square yard, or at \$1.60 per square yard, the brick to be furnished.

George W. Lemmon, of Wheeling, offered to furnish all material, using New Cumberland brick, and do all work for \$1.50 per square yard; or to do everything, using Massillon brick, for \$1.45 per square yard.

The Canal Dove Fire Brick Works offered to furnish 25,000 fire brick, delivered where needed, at \$12 per thousand.

Wains, Begner & Co., of Canal Dover, agreed to furnish brick for thirteen dollars and a half per thousand.

The Massillon Stone & Brick Company offered Massillon brick delivered for fourteen dollars per thousand, or New brand brick for twelve dollars and seventy-five cents per thousand.

Mr. Clutz moved that the bids be referred to the council as a committee of the whole. Carried.

A petition was read signed by more than two-thirds of the property holders on East Main street asking for the construction of an extension of the sewer main to a point one hundred feet east of Front street, the cost to be assessed upon them according to frontage.

Mr. Volkmar moved that the petition be granted. Carried.

A resolution was introduced and passed in compliance with the motion, assessing ninety-eight per cent. of the cost of construction upon the property abutting, and the two per cent. upon the city.

An ordinance regulating the making of connections of sewer, gas and water pipes was read a third time and passed.

An ordinance to improve Main street, from the canal to Mill street, by paving the same with fire brick was introduced.

The committee on streets and alleys reported in favor of allowing J. Snyder \$225 to remove his house, which now occupies a part of Muskingum street. Mr. Leu moved the acceptance of the report. Carried.

A resolution ordering the construction of flag stone pavements on both sides of Akron street, from Cherry to the north side of Judge Pease's property was laid on the table for one week. The clerk here stated that but \$15.85 remained in the engineer's fund.

The board of health and the committee on streets and alleys reported that Sippo creek was at several points choked with rubbish, and recommended that the abutting property owners be required to clean the same within fifteen days, or in the case of failure the street commissioner have the work performed and charged to the property owners. Mr. Bowman moved that the report be accepted, and the resolution necessary was adopted.

Superintendent Hopper, of the Gas Company, stated that to make new connections with the gas posts on Main street would cost sixteen cents per foot. Mr. Clutz moved that the work be authorized. Carried.

John Fiddler, a Cherry street property owner, asked for a grade, in order that he might build and lay curbing. Laid over until next meeting.

Resolution by Mr. Boerner. That curbing and gutters be constructed on both sides of Front street, from Main to the line of P. Jones' property. Passed.

Resolution by Mr. Boerner. That Mrs. C. M. Everhard be notified to put in curbing and gutters from the lot on Main street owned by Charles Snyder to the east city limits. Passed.

Mr. Leu moved that the proprietor of the Empire Hotel, corner of Mill and Railroad streets, be notified to remove the porch posts from the sidewalks, as they obstruct passage. On motion of Mr. Bowman, the matter was referred to the street and alley committee to report at the next meeting.

Resolution by Mr. Boerner. That curbing and gutters be constructed on both sides of Front street, from Main to the line of P. Jones' property. Passed.

Mr. Leu moved that Captain Asa Cutler be instructed to clean up his South Erie street property, to take down the old shells that are an eyesore, and make them presentable. Mr. Bowman thought it doubtful if action could be taken unless the old buildings were dangerous. Mr. Leu's motion was lost.

Mr. Clutz moved that the council go into executive session for the purpose of letting the contract for fire brick paving. Carried.

The council devoted about fifteen minutes to discussing the question, testing brick, and finally home interests were sustained, and the doors were again opened. Mr. Boerner then moved that the contract be let to George W. Lemmon, of Wheeling, at \$1.45 per square yard, brick of Massillon manufacture to be used. Carried unanimously. At this signal the council adjourned, and everybody shook hands with everybody and no one felt sorry that it had been decided to let none but Massillon brick

go down on Massillon streets.

BILLS PAID.

M. Boughman.....	8 13
F. E. Snyder.....	50 83
Dragage.....	60 75
J. J. Hoover.....	159 25
J. B. Snyder and son.....	57 50
L. Limbach.....	57 50

Resigned.

Mrs. L. D. Pinney, who for many years has been principal of the high school, filling that position with much success, has resigned, expecting to accept a chair in an educational institute in Honolulu, Kingdom of Hawaii, or the Sandwich Islands.

Twenty-five Thousand People.

Agent John A. Shoemaker, of the Pennsylvania Co., states that up to Monday afternoon his company alone had landed twenty-five thousand excursionists in Chicago. A continuous procession of passenger trains has been passing through the city since Saturday, almost to the exclusion of freight business. Nothing like this business has ever been done before.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Accepts Plans for the New Building

[Monday's Daily]

The board of education met last night and considered the ground floor plans submitted by a firm of Buffalo architects for the new East street building. The plans provide for eight rooms, each twenty-seven by thirty-seven. The plans were accepted so far as completed, and the architects were instructed to finish them and furnish an estimate of the cost.

Arrangements were made for removing the desks from the old East street building about to be torn down.

The committee on buildings was instructed to make new sanitary arrangements for the high school.

The board received the resignation of Mrs. L. D. Pinney as principal of the high school. By unanimous consent it was resolved to ask her to withdraw her resignation and continue in her present position.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by H. A. Trump, abstractor of titles.

Evan Jones to David Jones No. 1162-3 Massillon, \$1,400.

J. G. Warwick to F. L. Hemperly pt. No. 528, Massillon, \$875.

J. G

MASSILLION INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

GERMANY'S LOSS.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S REIGN BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

HE FOLLOWS HIS ILLUSTRIOUS FATHER TO THE GREAT BEYOND.

The Entire German Nation bows its head in sorrow—Evidence of sympathy expressed throughout the entire civilized world—Many Germans regard the Young Crown Prince's accession to the Throne as a misfortune.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Emperor Frederick died at 11 a. m.

The city is stirred with an intense excitement; people are standing in the streets watching the bulletin boards, and asking each other for the details of their beloved monarch's deathbed scene.



FREDERICK III EMPRESS VICTORIA

All the royal family, numerous ministers of state, and foreign ambassadors, were present at the deth chamber when the Emperor Frederick died.

A ministerial council was held just before the emperor's death. Prince Bismarck, who presided, was greatly grieved and made the meet as far as possible.

The mother and favorite Emperor Frederick, the world over. A physician who was a favorite court physician to the staff of attendants at Gral young, said



THE PRESENT EMPEROR AND CROWN PRINCE.

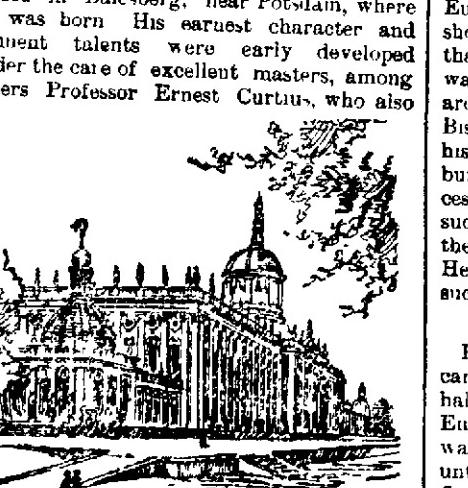
to-day that it was a mystery even to his doctors, how he held out so long in the face of such adverse circumstances, and that the world would never know the actual suffering that the brave man experienced.

Castle Friedrichskron, where Kaiser Frederick ended his fight with his dread disease, was his favorite summer residence. It is perhaps, the most beautiful of all the royal Prussian palaces. It was erected in great magnificence by Frederick the Great, and with its exquisite gardens and park was a delightful place in which to live quietly away from the noise of the capital.

The room in which the Kaiser died is on the first floor and is large and light. It is furnished and decorated in the finest taste. The walls are covered with crimson damask and gold lace, and white and gold is the predominating character of the painting of the room. On one side a long window reaching to the floor leads out to a terrace, while opposite a door enters the study, out of the windows of which a view is obtained across the garden and down the principal avenue of Potsdam. The doctors' consulting room is near the bedroom, and the physicians' quarters are all in the wing that contained the sick chamber. In the midst of this magnificence, the kaiser, stretched on a plain brass bed, within a few feet of the room in which he was born, looked for the last time upon earthly scenes.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, late emperor of Germany, so well known to his countrymen and abroad as "Unser Fritz," is dead after a brief reign, dating from March 8 last.

He was the only son of King William of Prussia and of Queen Augusta. He was born October 18, 1831, and was therefore at the time of his death well advanced in years. The first year of his childhood he passed in Baden, near Potsdam, where he was born. His earliest character and eminent talents were early developed under the care of excellent masters, among others Professor Ernest Curtius, who also



PALACE WHERE THE EMPEROR DIED.

accompany him to the University of Bonn, where the prince was matriculated in the law faculty. After a short stay at the University of Heidelberg, the prince returned to Berlin, still pursuing the study of law, and when his education had been completed he visited several foreign countries, among others England, where it seems he became attached to the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria.

As is the custom in the house of the Hohenzollern, he entered the Prussian army early in life where he received the patent of Lieutenant in the First regiment of the guards at Potsdam when ten years old. He took a lively interest in military affairs, and soon advanced to higher ranks.

During the trouble in Schleswig Holstein in 1848-9, he turned out with the army, and in the Danish campaign, in 1864, he served in another subordinate capacity.

Nevertheless, he gave sufficient proof of his great ability to cause the king to entrust to him the most important task in the war with Austria two years later, in 1866;

namely, the command of the left Prussian wing, operating in and from Silzien.

As chief of the second Prussian army, as it was called, he had under his command about 100,000 men. How ably the prince played his part and how his timely appearance on the battlefield of Königgrätz decided the fortune of the day is well known.

In the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71, he acted a very conspicuous part as commander of the troops of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden. He led the third army, which consisted of about 20,000 men and 500 guns. He won the victories of Weissenburg, August 4, and Woerth, August 6, and bore a distinguished part in the succeeding events of that war.

He took part in the battle of Sedan, September 1, 1870, when Field Marshal MacMahon, the heretofore invincible Duke of Magenta, was defeated, and he was present the next day at the momentous surrender of Emperor Napoleon. Two months later he was made field marshal by his father, and succeeded General Field Marshal and General Inspector Wrangel a few years ago at the latter's death, and at the time of his accession, March 11 last, held the second highest position in the German army, being outranked only by his illustrious father as generalissimus and commander-in-chief.

After his father ascended the throne of Prussia, as crown prince, took part in the more important affairs of the state, and was one of the most important members of the imperial council. He has always adhered to a more liberal policy than his father did, and the Liberals and Progressives in the German empire looked to him to bring about the enactment of a more liberal policy as soon as he had firm hold of the reins of government.

During the period from June 4 to December 5, 1871, while his father was suffering from the effects of the attempt on his life, the crown prince was the regent of the German empire and the kingdom of Prussia, pursuant to an order issued by the emperor.

Notwithstanding the sad affliction which kept him long, but with hope and despite of his child of the altars of the empire with a firm hand that promised well for the German nation.

With the fall of Prussia, emperor of Germany, the young man who had so suddenly though not unexpectedly become emperor of Germany received the title of major general in the cavalry on January 1, in the advance to the north, and the fraud committed on the German empire he certainly intended to make up with the grandson's rapid promotion. Two years ago Professor Roberts in a lecture delivered before New York farmers club explained the effects of ordinary cultivation by means of diatoms. He remarked that it was common to begin cultivating at a distance from the corn plants and to go nearer and nearer as the stalks were better able to withstand the breaking of the thorniness of his猛烈的 education.

Immature pruning hedges were above him as yet uncut, men of not much service for a Prussian prince received his stripes at the age of ten. He was compelled to work like the rest of his comrades, equally subject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regimen, ordered about as an ordinary major, saluting his superiors, with little or no attention—in a military way—due to his royal rank. But all this changed when he wore the brilliant insignia of a Prussian major general. The aged emperor accounted him by telegraph, being stricken at Potsdam. Any hour might make him a crown prince, yes king and emperor, and a not bad ruler thought best to record every possibility and prepare the young man for its realization.

Now Fritz is indeed a very young and non-prepossessing man, emperor of Germany and a commander in chief under the constitution of her at once.

He lacks the prominent rugged features of his father and the handsome lines of his grandfather. The Hohenzollerns have no resemblance physical characteristics. Even Professor von Richthofen failed to find any cranial ones in his scientific examination of the ancestral skulls. They have never intermarried, having the purest blood of all royal families a custom which tends to preserve and intensify peculiarities.

His right hand is badly crippled, and his right arm at least two inches shorter than his left, a defect which has caused as much unnecessary mental pain as ever Byron's deformity did. He tries upon every occasion to conceal it, but tries, of course, in vain. Yet the skill he possesses is remarkable. He carries his sword on parade as well as any officer, and has become a most excellent leaper, rides like a Cossack and shoots with unerring aim.

No officer in the army was more popular than this royal son, and none more clever. Wonder that his men were attached to him. He had a pleasant word for all, and cracked his joke with the common men as though he were of their number. His training was very democratic. He attended school at Cassel boarding with one of the teachers, and was treated exactly as one of the other boys.

He was graduated after several years at Cassel among the first in his class, to the great satisfaction of his parents, who attended the commencement. He afterward—as is the Hohenzollern custom—attended the university at Bonn, and joined the famous Saxon Borussen corps, over whose annual meetings he presided.

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Every one who has a garden should grow a few strawberries. When fresh from the plant they are quite a different article from the very best that can be obtained in the market. The best way for a small garden is to make new plantation for fifty or a hundred plants every year and dig up an equal number of old ones, after gathering the crop. By re-planting at one end of the lot new soil can be used for a number of years. For amateur use in this method the rows need not be over two feet apart and the plants one foot. It is always best to depend upon such varieties as have proved suitable for the locality. We have heard good reports of the Shropshire from many sources. Although not an attractive berry in appearance, it is fine in quality. One grower says: "Plant of strong healthy growth and, when heavily manured, prolific. I find it requires but one thing beyond keeping the ground free from weeds to insure success with a liberal supply of fertilizer, with this it will succeed on all soils and without it will fail on any. The earth must be rich and heavily fertilized also to have it do its best." The amateur will find no difficulty in supplying this

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FARM AND GARDEN.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT EVERY DAY MATTERS.

DIVERSITY OF PRACTICE IN CORN CULTURE
HOW SOME OF THE BIG YIELDS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED. THE WAY THE ROOTS OF CORN PLANTS GROW.

The diversity of opinion that exists in regard to the cultivation of corn can generally speaking be explained by all who stop to consider the matter. Take the subject of harrowing corn some farmers report absolute injury to their crops therefrom others, equally trustworthy consider it a cheap and at the same time effective way of cultivating their corn. As with other questions so with this one circumstances must be considered in determining it. Experiments to decide the benefits of harrowing corn make it appear that when the crop has been planted on land not well prepared, harrowing is likely to do more damage than benefit while on soil thoroughly pulverized and in good condition the harrow becomes a positive benefit, especially as it admits of easier working of the young plants than does the cultivator.

NO. 1—ROOTS OF THE CORN PLANT.

In cultivating corn it ought to be borne in mind that the roots of the corn plant run nearer the surface than those of many other plants, and while there are some advocates for root pruning the great majority disapprove of cutting cutting the corn roots. Some years ago Professor Roberts in a lecture delivered before New York farmers club explained the effects of ordinary cultivation by means of diatoms. He remarked that it was common to begin cultivating at a distance from the corn plants and to go nearer and nearer as the stalks were better able to withstand the breaking of the thorniness of his猛烈的 education.

Immature pruning hedges were above him as yet uncut, men of not much service for a Prussian prince received his stripes at the age of ten. He was compelled to work like the rest of his comrades, equally subject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regimen, ordered about as an ordinary major, saluting his superiors, with little or no attention—in a military way—due to his royal rank. But all this changed when he wore the brilliant insignia of a Prussian major general. The aged emperor accounted him by telegraph, being stricken at Potsdam. Any hour might make him a crown prince, yes king and emperor, and a not bad ruler thought best to record every possibility and prepare the young man for its realization.

Now Fritz is indeed a very young and non-prepossessing man, emperor of Germany and a commander in chief under the constitution of her at once.

He lacks the prominent rugged features of his father and the handsome lines of his grandfather. The Hohenzollerns have no resemblance physical characteristics. Even Professor von Richthofen failed to find any cranial ones in his scientific examination of the ancestral skulls. They have never intermarried, having the purest blood of all royal families a custom which tends to preserve and intensify peculiarities.

His right hand is badly crippled, and his right arm at least two inches shorter than his left, a defect which has caused as much unnecessary mental pain as ever Byron's deformity did. He tries upon every occasion to conceal it, but tries, of course, in vain. Yet the skill he possesses is remarkable. He carries his sword on parade as well as any officer, and has become a most excellent leaper, rides like a Cossack and shoots with unerring aim.

No officer in the army was more popular than this royal son, and none more clever. Wonder that his men were attached to him. He had a pleasant

GRINDING AWAY.

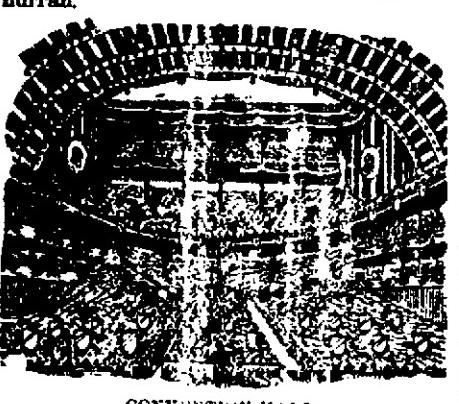
THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION COMPLETES ITS ORGANIZATION.

IN A TORRID ATMOSPHERE, AND AMID A TRENDOUS CROWD.

Proceedings of the Second Day—The Committee on Permanent Organization Reported—Speech of Permanent Chairman Bates—The Woman Suffragists—The Tariff Plank Sub-Committee—Notes.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The weather and the political pot were in accord this morning. Both were boiling. The grateful breeze that wafted itself yester day across the lake had struck a snag on the Michigan shore and its place was filled with a stifling blast that for aught can be told may have stayed away from the Sahara desert. How as it is, however, the political legions do not propose to allow their enthusiasm to be scorched.

From 6 o'clock this morning the interior of the principal hotels, to say nothing of the exterior for blocks around, have been one solid and ever-moving mass of people. A thousand Rush cohorts came down from Wisconsin before the managers of the governor's bower were out of bed. They took possession of the headquarters, the committee room and the adjacent corridors and proceeded to give themselves up to a general hurrah.



CONVENTION HALL

The Alger adherents received an addition this morning to the extent of several hundred persons, and there were reinforcements in the Sherman, Michigan and Allison camps. All of them were loud, long and hearty, and their appearance was more than welcome to the patriots that have been bearing the heat and burn of the past few days.

According to one impartial calculation 250,000 strangers are in the city, and fully 200,000 of those are here to play the parts of amateur politicians. They enact their roles by shouting for a favorite son on an average every five minutes of the day.

It is a welcome relief to leave the torrid temperature on the outside to pass under the huge stone archway and thread the labyrinth of passages that lead into the auditorium hall. Here it is just cold enough for comfort. A constant flow of fresh air passing in its way from the basement over tons of ice brings with it an invigorating influence. It is not quite a refrigerator but it is as near to it as a structure of its kind can possibly be.

The women are among the earliest on the scene, and very soon the stage boxes are filled with them.

The floral decorations of yesterday are replaced by two simple bouquets of red and white carnations, which ornament the top of the speaker's desk, while the mass of foliage and the big bank of flowers that created so much admiration yesterday has given way to an eagle wreathed in snails. A life size bust of Gen. Logan, with the stars and stripes in the background, looks down from the edge of the reporter's platform right into the eyes of Chautauque Depe.

At 11:30, only a small scattering of Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and Louisiana delegates were in their seats.

At 12 o'clock the temporary chairman was not present and the crowd cried for "music." Col. George R. Davis, who has the fort in the chairman's enclosure, tooted the electric button and the band in the balcony responds with a selection from the "Chimes of Normandy," presently varying it with a medley of patriotic airs.

Here at last twenty minutes late is Chairman Thurston. The gentleman with him, slim in stature, intellectual in countenance, clean shaved chin and closely cropped mustache is Steven Northrup, pastor of the First Baptist church of Fort Wayne, Ind., and well known as the president of the board of managers of the Baptist ministers' National home at Benton, Mich.

Meanwhile the band which has been keeping the convention in good humor with "Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Rally 'Round the Flag," and similar exhilarating strains concludes its selection with "America." Mr. Thurston rises, surveys the throng through his gold rimmed glasses, his gavel falls and at 12:33 the convention is called to order.

The clergyman is introduced and gives thanks to God for his mercies, for the divine protection, for all the rich blessings that come to-day from a glorious past, for all the things that pertain to the moral and spiritual welfare of the country, for the peace and prosperity of the land. When the prayer concluded the band in slow and solemn tones rendered a familiar hymn.

Having announced that a large number of resolutions that had been sent to the desk before the reassembling, had been referred to the appropriate committees, the chairman asked: "What is the pleasure of the convention?"

Mr. Hamill, of Colorado, was quickly on his feet to move an adjournment until 6 o'clock, "unless," he added, "there is something we have to do."

There were shouts of "no" and the report of the committee on permanent organization was loudly called for.

A motion that the committee report at once was moved in a second, but Mr. Harris, of North Carolina, contended that the committee could hardly move before the committee on credentials had concluded its labors.

This was effective in securing the withdrawal of the motion, but the chairman interposed to say that at the last two conventions they did not wait for the credentials before effecting a permanent organization. He also announced that the former committee could not report until 8 p.m.

Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, moved that the convention adjourn until 8 p.m. Congress

man Bayne, of Pennsylvania, insisted that the convention proceed to the permanent organization. He had the convention with him, as was evinced from the applause, and seeing this he called for the report.

Mr. Anderson withdrew his motion and the motion to receive the report of the committee on permanent organization was unanimously adopted. When Governor Foster, of Ohio, stepped upon the platform to present the report, he was heartily cheered. He named the following officers:

Chairman—Hon. M. M. Estee, of California.

Secretaries—Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan; Michael Griffin, of Wisconsin; William Buell, of Tennessee; Mr. Lynch, of Pennsylvania.

Assistant secretaries—Thomas J. Brogan, of Tennessee; James Besty, of Minnesota; Henry M. Cooper, of Arkansas; William Nelson, of New Jersey; A. W. Morris, of Maryland; J. E. Wiley, of Texas; C. M. Shinn, of West Virginia, and John E. Miner, of Louisiana.

Reading clerks—Henry Ballard, of Vermont; Col. Charles L. Lake, of New York; Capt. David Leming, of Ohio; James A. Stone, of Michigan, and George M. Brinkerhoff, of Illinois.

Official stenographer—Gustavus P. Eggers.

Secretary-at-arms—Charles Fitzsimons, of Chicago.

Mr. Estee's name was received with a burst of applause from the Californians. Benjamin Butterworth's name among the vice presidents was received with great approbation and when the name of Webster Flanagan, of Texas, was reached the audience gave a great shout, then went into convulsions of laughter and finally concluded with a cheer.

No one had any opposition to offer to the proposal and when it had been adjourned the governor of Oregon, of George B. Stoney, of New York and M. D. Foley, of Nevada, were appointed a committee to consult the permanent chairman to his seat.

A few words of thanks from Temporary Chairman Thurston for the consideration extended to him, word of introduction for his successor, and the permanent chairman stepped forward. He spoke clearly and distinctly and with considerable earnestness of manner as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you in the name of the states and territories of the Pacific coast, as well as from my own heart, for the distinguished honor that you have seen fit to confer upon me.

I appreciate to the fullest extent the grave responsibilities devolving upon me, and this being a Republican convention, I shall ask in all things its charitable judgment and its candidated' earnest support.

Gentlemen of the convention, following so illustrious a gentleman as your temporary chairman, I shall not attempt to detain you by any lengthened speech. I only want to say to you that we live so far from the center of the republic, over on the Pacific shore, that I can't even guess who your nominee is going to be. [Laughter.] Of course you all know. [Laughter.]

"I say further to you, my friends and gentlemen of the convention, that while I am not able to say exactly what your platform will be, yet the people of the country have echoed its sentiment, and the rattle of the skirmish line was heard only two weeks ago from Oregon. [Great applause.] God willing, next November you will hear from Cleveland's Appomattox all over this great republic. [Applause.]

"My friends and gentlemen of the convention, again thanking you for the very high honor you have conferred upon me, and impressing you, I hope and pray, with the belief that our duties are of the greatest and most solemn character, and trusting from the depths of my soul that every act may be done to promote the best interest of our common country and to advance the great Republican party, I will call for the next order of business. [Applause.]

The first applause was brought on by Mr. Estee's reference to Oregon, and it was mingled with shouts of hurrah. Three cheers for Oregon were called from the gallery, and heartily given. Only two minutes were occupied with the speech, to the obvious surprise of the convention, which had expected a speech upon the issues of the hour.

It was known moreover that a careful speech had been prepared, and it is now a dead loss to many newspapers which had it in type. The reason for Mr. Estee's change of program cannot be divined.

At the conclusion of Mr. Estee's little address, Mayor Roche, of Chicago, who was the first delegate to gain recognition, climbed upon the platform with a silver gavel in his hand and in an able speech presented it in behalf of the city to the chair.

It was, he said, not silver alone, but of gold, emblematic of the bi-metallic basis of sound National currency. The ascription stated she, it was extenuated by prolonged cheers, and they were renewed when Delegate Charles A. Work, of Rockford, Ill., took his place and presented a gavel made from a desk in a tannery in Galena and which once belonged to that superb, magnificent, silent soldier, Gen. Grant. [Long continued applause.]

"Yesterday," said the speaker, "the Michigan delegation presented you with a gavel which to round the Democracy to death. We now, however, avast with which you can turn the tables." Continuous cheers and laughter followed, and the chairman, in a few well-chosen words, thanked the delegations for their gifts.

This done, he laid aside the Michigan and silver gavels and proceeded to use that associated with memory of Grant. Congressman Bayne, of Pittsburg, submitted two reports of his committee on rules.

The rules provided for the following order of business:

First—Report of the committee on credentials.

Second—Report of the committee on resolutions.

Third—Calling roll for members of the National committee.

Fourth—Voting in nomination candidates for president.

Fifth—Balloting.

Sixth—Nominations for vice president.

Seventh—Balloting.

After presenting the report Mr. Payne remarked that the most essential difference between the present rules and those adopted at previous convention was the proposed formation of an executive committee of nine to be elected by the National committee clothed with power to conduct the affairs of the party.

The adoption of the report was moved, when Senator Hoar called for the reading of the rule relating to alternates. It was looked for but much to the amazement of the convention the chair announced that the rules were on the way to the printers. A messenger was sent for the document, but meanwhile Mr. Hoar repeated the rule from memory and was given any explanation moved that it be recommended to the committee on credentials.

Mr. Butterworth moved to amend the report, so as to provide that fifteen minutes only be allowed for nominating speeches, allowing only ten minutes for seconding speeches. Mr. Bayne made an appeal to Mr. Butterworth to withdraw his motion, placing a limit on the length of speeches, but Mr. Butterworth evoked a ripple of laughter

by the remark, that he made it out of sympathy for the audience.

Mr. Bayne continued, and spoke so long that "time" was called on him, and the audience indulged in a good laugh at his expense. He could not understand, he said, what Senator Hoar wanted, as the rule relating to alternates was practically the same as had prevailed in former years.

Senator Hoar then replied in explanation: "The rule provides for but one alternate for each delegate. If that alternate is absent, no other alternate can take the place of the absent delegate. I want it annulled so that any one of the alternates from a district can serve in the place of an absent delegate from that district."

Mr. Butterworth's resolution to limit the speeches was lost on a vive voce vote, by a large majority, and then Senator Hoar and Congressman Bentle, of Maine, became involved in a brief controversy, in relation to Senator's position on the alternate question.

Mr. Root, of Arkansas, submitted another technical amendment to the rule, while the audience showed signs of impatience.

Chauncey L. Filley, of Missouri, joined in the discussions. Mr. Taft, of Santa Barbara, made another technical amendment, Mr. Johnson, of New York, and others followed Taft and sent up technical amendments, Mr. Root, and Senator W. H. Campbell, of Iowa, were in the lead.

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MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888.

CALLED TO ORDER

OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

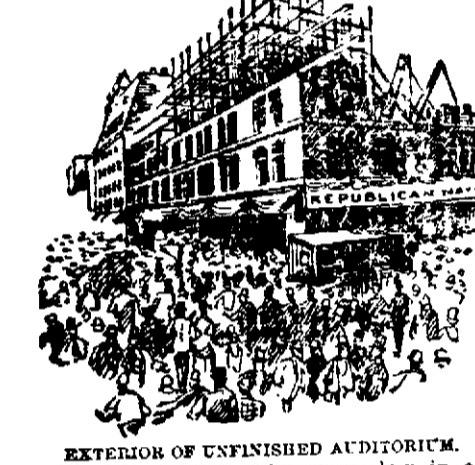
TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN THURSTON MAKES A ROUSING SPEECH

In Which He Refers to Blaine as the Acknowledged Leader of the Republican Party—The Outlook Respecting the Final Choice of the Convention—Chaucey I. Filley and His Mascot Hat—Scenes and Incidents.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A strong breeze, that made the big stripes of bunting in which the exterior of the auditorium was enveloped, flap like the sails of a West India merchantman in an October gale swept over Lake Michigan landswards, this morning. Very grateful it proved to the thousands of perishing patriots, that from an early hour gathered in front of the great building and gaged longingly upon the doors, through whose portals they had no open sesame. Inside the building all was bustle and confusion.

Everything but the arrangement and numbering of the press seats were completed by 10 o'clock. Unfortunately the latter, the really most important work, had been left until the last moment, and greatly to their dismay the legion of correspondents were compelled to wait outside of the

PRESS ENTRANCE. barriers and permitted to fill the air with maledictions upon the management until within a few minutes of the time appointed for calling the convention to order.



EXTERIOR OF UNFINISHED AUDITORIUM.

The delegates themselves were slow in assembling, and the same might be said of the visitors. Between the police and the plethora of assistants, sergeants-at-arms and other subordinate functionaries as much red tape was brought into use as if the fortunate holders of tickets were about to enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Once within the building, however, indignation was quickly changed into exclamations of delight. It was like a transformation from a barren plain into fairyland.



CHAIRMAN JONES OPENING THE CONVENTION. With its myriads of electric jets in arches, stars and diamonds, in spheres, in almost every conceivable design of art with its odes, banners, hunting streamers of a thousand hues, the immense interior was a symphony of color a magnificent spectacle of the art delective.

The chairman's platform was simply a floral bower. Nothing could be seen of the front of the desk upon which eight years ago descended the gavel that announced the nomination of James A. Garfield, and four years later the success of James G. Blaine. It was one huge bank of roses.

To the right and left of the American flag was patterned in floral bower, while on the top of either end, two huge and artfully arranged bouquets, attached to arms of similes, which in turn connected with the American flags, which entwined the end pillars and continued to make the stand an arcade and bower.

Directly beneath the chair were pictures of Gens. Logan and Grant wreathed in immortelles, while from the first balcony, portraits of all the Republican presidents from Washington to Arthur looked down upon the delegates. The New York, Michigan and Massachusetts delegations, which had been honored with the trout steaks directly facing the speaker's stand were among the first to arrive, but very little enthusiasm greeted their appearance.

Twelve o'clock, at which hour, so said Chairman Jones, Monday, the convention would be promptly called to order, less than half the delegates were in their seats while the chairs in the balconies allotted to guests were less than one-third filled. In the next five minutes the western and northwestern delegations came in rapidly, but the southern men, especially those from Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Mississippi were still lagged and left a big hole in the seating space to the left of the chair.

The Virginians were considerably behind, and many opera glasses were vainly leveled in quest of the diminutive Mahone and the doughty Wise, who head the rival delegations. Chaucey I. Filley with a genial smile overspreading his countenance, glided in unobserved, and so did Governor Foraker. In fact the crowd, either failed to recognize distinguished men who made their appearance or the weather was too warm for enthusiasm to assert itself so early in the day.

At 12:30 that grizzled veteran and first candidate of the Republican party for president, Gen. John C. Fremont, was escorted to the platform by a sergeant-at-arms, and when he caught the eye of the floor and galleries he was honored with the first burst of applause that had been given so far during the morning.

By the time that Wise and Mahone came

in the convention was a sea of waving fans and they lost the reception which might have fallen to them had they observed the rules of punctuality.

Half-past twelve and the band galvanized into life by the frantic efforts which some of the assistant secretaries had for some time been making to attract its attention struck

bold delegates for such action as will insure success. If we are prepared to honestly and fairly meet the supreme issue of the hour with a clear, fearless and ringing declaration of principles and to nominate a ticket which will command itself to the loyalty and intelligence of the country, we can grandly win. We enter upon the proceedings of this convention prepared to sacrifice individual judgment to the wisdom of the majority and to lay down personal preferences on the alt of party success.

"When our candidates are chosen, we will all join with heart and soul in the grand chorus of rejoicing, and the rainbow of our harmony shall give certain promise of the glory of a victorious morning in November. When the Democratic party at the close of the last presidential election robbed us of a victory honestly and fairly won, we patiently waited for the certain coming of the justice of the years. We hoped and believed that 1888 would right the great national wrong of 1884. Right not only for the Republican party, but also for the grand and glorious candidates whose names were the inspiration of that wonderful campaign. The infinite wisdom of all wise Providence has otherwise decreed.

"One of them, the citizen soldier, the warrior statesman, the black eagle of Illinois, has been summoned by the silent messenger to report to his commander beyond the river. But, although John A. Logan is dead in the body, yet he lives again in the illuminated pages of his country's most splendid history; lives in the grateful love of a free people whose union he so gallantly fought to preserve; lives in the blessings of a down trodden race, whose freedom he so manfully struggled to achieve; lives in the future song and story of a hero worshipping world; and along the highway of the nation's glory, side by side with Ulysses S. Grant, his soul goes marching on.

"The other, that gallant leader, the chevalier of American politics, the glory of Republicanism and the nightmare of Democrats, our Henry of Navarre, is seeking in foreign travel his long needed relaxation and rest from the wear-some burdens of public life and service. With the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness he has denied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. Desiring, above all things, party harmony and success, he has stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudable ambition that some other man may climb to power. As his true friends, we can not, dare not commit the political crime of disbelieving to his expressed will." We can not place him at the head of the ticket, but we make him commander-in-chief at the head of the forces in the field where he will be invincible.

"And, though James G. Blaine may not be our president, yet he remains our unrivaled champion, welding the loton of acknowledged leadership, supreme in the allegiance of his devoted followers. Honored and respected by all honest and loyal men, the greatest living American and the worthy object of our undying love. But the Republican party is not left without great merit to place upon its ticket. We have that honest, able and experienced financier, statesman and senator from Ohio, and his less distinguished colleagues from Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, represent to us gallant soldiers, while New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Connecticut and other states of worthy and favorite sons. From this splendid galaxy of political stars we cannot choose amiss.

The reading concluded. Chairman Jones read in a ringing tone by Secretary Fessenden and the references to the tariff, to the protection of American labor, to the accumulation of surplus, the demand for a free, honest ballot and a fair count, and the question of the admission of the territories were all loudly cheered, especially that relating to the tariff. The reading concluded. Chairman Jones read an address. He spoke so low that from the start there were cries of "louder" even from those in the front benches. He professed success for the Republic in party, and said that thanks to President Cleveland and his southern allies, they had thrown off their disguise and declared themselves as the advocates of free trade. The more he read the wader grew his voice, until the convention got into a hum of conversation and the effort of the chairman was little better than a dumb show addressed to the incense-breathing banquet.

He was understood to allude to the record of Great Britain on protection and free trade, and to trace the growth of the tariff reform movement or of the "tariff conspirators" from the days of Jackson, on through the times of Buchanan, a copious quotation being made from a speech once made by the latter. Then he referred to the achievements of the Republican party; how it had abolished slavery, and elevated the people. He declared that the country did not want to go back to the old Democratic days of sloth and ignorance. The country still had the benefit of the laws passed by the Republican party, and it still had a majority in the senate to protect the interests of the people.

At this juncture the Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who was Monday chosen by the National committee as temporary chairman, had moved up to the right of Mr. Jones and the latter lost no time in introducing his successor. But no sooner had the spectated Nebraskan bowed in response to the cheer of welcome than a white-headed, broad-shouldered delegate was on his feet in the Kansas section. In capricious tones he announced that Kansas had a candidate of its own for temporary chairman, Mr. Jones responded rather testily that the gentleman before him was the temporary chairman. But the Kansas man was not to be suppressed so easily, and he said that his colleague declined to be responsible for the action of the National committee, which regarded it as a great mistake, and it demanded a call of the roll in order that it might place the nomination of Hon. William Warner, of Missouri.

At this there were both applause and hisses, but Thurston, without noticing the motion, began to deliver his address, thus establishing the precedent that the choice of a National committee for temporary officers need not have been ratified by the convention.

The Kansas man sat upon his feet, however, and he said that this was not one of his fortunate days, and then he slowly and reluctantly resumed his seat.

Mr. Thurston spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am deeply sensible of the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me as the presiding officer of your temporary organization. I am also mindful of the grave responsibility of the position, and if they are successfully met it will be due to the continuance of your generous favor and the bestowal of your loyal assistance. It welcomes to our shores the down trodden and oppressed of every land, but it insists that the estimable blessings of American citizenship purchased with the priceless blood of our heroes and martyrs shall be extended to those only who are in full sympathy and accord with the fundamental principles of our government. It demands that the law of the land shall be a shield only to those who obey it, and that for the anarchist, the Communist and the criminal American justice has nothing to offer but the sword."

The reconstructed Democracy has now been in power nearly four years. Its administration has been most satisfactory to those who hold office under it. Its justice to the disabled, so far as his own golden opinions from those who gave them their wounds. Its financial management has been safe because of its inability to destroy the resulting prosperity of Republican legislation.

"There are those in this land who seem to believe that the mission of the Republican party is at an end. That the emancipation proclamation, Appomattox and the constitutional amendments are at once the monuments of its glory and the grave stones of its dome. But the work of the Republican party will never be done until every American citizen enters into his unquestioned inheritance of liberty, equal rights and

"There are those in the land who insist that the Republican party keeps alive the old time sectional feeling, and that it refuses to let the dead past bury the dead. The Republican party longs and prays for the coming of the millennium of its hope, when in spirit and in truth Mason and Dixon's line will be blotted out forever. It proposes to break down the barriers of unpleasant memory with the hope of a new prosperity.

"The great distinctive issue of the present campaign is the issue of the tariff. To the support of protective tariff, there will rise up an overwhelming army of intelligent thoughtful and practical men, and the east and the west, the north and the south will join hands together to forever exterminate in this republic the pernicious doctrine of free trade.

"When Robert Bruce, king of Germany,

lay upon his dying bed he requested that his

wishes be granted they produced a large number

of handsome woman suffrage orators to stamp the land and off set the influence of

heart should be taken from his inanimate body borne by knightly hands to the Savior's sepulchre. After his death, James, earl of Douglass, undertook the sacred mission, and with the heart encased in a golden casket set out upon his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On their way thither, himself and comrades were set upon by a great host of Moorish warriors. Though they fought with all the valor of mortal men they were borne backward by sheer force of numbers, and their overthrow seemed certain.

"When Douglass, drawing from his bosom the priceless casket, cast it far out into the midst of the on-coming host and cried out: 'Lead on, heart of Bruce, we will follow thee' and the Knights of Scotland, never defeated while following Bruce, pushed forward and won the day. Let this convention find a Douglass for our Bruce. He will take the soul of our great leader into the golden casket of his love, and with it lead us to certain and splendid victory."

Frequent applause greeted the opening sentences of the chairman's speech but it swelled into a torrent when he reached his references to Blaine, "the chevalier of American politics and the nightmare of the Democracy," caused the convention to applaud again and again. But even this was nothing compared with the demonstration with which both galleries and floor received the declaration that the party cannot and must not commit the political crime of disobedience to its will. This evoked cheers which were several times repeated and accompanied by waving of flags and other tokens of exuberance.

When the different candidates were named by the speaker, Sherman and Allison received the weight of the applause, but it was noticed that he refrained from mentioning the soldier judge of Illinois. When he classed the Anarchists with the criminals there were expressions of approval, but when he said that the administration had for four years performed its duties with satisfaction, the audience sat dumb and surprised until he added, "to its officeholders."

The speaker's voice penetrated every nook and corner of the hall, his attitude was erect, his gestures appropriate and he deserved in full measure the prolonged and vigorous appreciation which came from the vast audience when the closing words came from his lips.

Silence restored the rest of the roll of temporary officers was read, leading out with C. W. Frisby, of Michigan, Michael Kirkard, Wisconsin, and W. M. Rowell, Tennessee, as secretaries. This also failed to be submitted to the convention for ratification but no objection was made to this course.

"Mr. Chairman," said ex-Congressman Horr, but just at that moment the chairman pushed an electric button, the band struck up a medley of National airs and Mr. Horr stepped back into his seat with a deep sigh of disapproval. The convention kept time with its feet to "Yankee Doodle," "Marching Through Georgia," finally bursting out into song, applauded in a kind of reverent manner when the strains of "America" broke upon the air and grew vocal again when the National hymn gave way to "Star Spangled Banner."

When the music had ceased Mr. Horr was recognized. He waited, in behalf of the Michigan delegation, to present to the convention a gavel made out of the wood from the oak under which the Republican party was organized July 14, 1834, in Jackson, Mich. In accepting the gavel Mr. Thurston said he would at once proceed to pound the daylight out of the Democratic party.

The following resolution of sympathy with Gen. Sheridan was adopted by a rising vote:

"The delegates to the Republican National convention representing the surviving comrades of the distinguished soldier and general of the army, Phil. H. Sheridan, and resenting also the living principles for which he so gallantly fought and triumphed during the great era of the war, send him their sincere congratulations on the prospect of his recovery, and hope that his life may be preserved for many years."

The call of the various committees having been concluded unanimous consent was given to Chairman Green, of the Nebraska dele-

gation, to present Gen. John C. Fremont to the convention.

MARY JANE'S LETTER.

SHE WRITES ABOUT THE SIZE OF ADELE GRANT'S SHOES.

The Famous Beauty Wears a Five and a Half Shoe—How Mrs. Cleveland Received the News—Some Other Goodie of Interest to the Ladies.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 21.—I saw Mrs. Cleveland drive by today in her phaeton, with her sorrels and her "tiger," a young "darky" as black as a piece of charcoal, and not the venerable Hawkins, who has been presidential coachman, to these many years and whose relegation to the "tiger box" when the phaeton was first introduced was about to disrupt the government. She sat high up, attired in a gray flannel suit, with hat to match, and as she twirled her whip over the horses and sped along she was undoubtedly a sight good for anybody's eyes. A young lady sat on a seat below her, and the contrast was much in Mrs. Cleveland's favor, for she is so much larger than the average woman and her face and her figure compare with the ordinary minch as does the appearance of a star on the stage with the subordinate members of the cast. As to her sorrels, they are a bright looking pair of heavy horses, well groomed and lively enough, but I would call Mrs. Cleveland's attention to the old quadrain among horses, to wit:

One white foot, buy a horse;

Two white feet, try a horse;

Three white feet, look about him;

Four white feet, do without him.

One of hers has two white feet and the other has four.

Two of the handsome men of Washington are Fred Douglass, the famous colored man, and Senator Hiscock, of New York. One day this week I was in the house gallery, and I saw a man across on the other side whom at first I took in the dim light to be Fred Douglass. The wealth of gray hair was there, and the strongly cut features, but the hair looked less voluminous, and some of the familiar lines in the face were lacking. After a minute or two of study I discovered that it was not Douglass, but Senator Hiscock, and then for the first time, in two men whose appearance have been familiar to me for two years, I noticed a resemblance that was as remarkable as it was unexpected. I called the attention of two or three gallery habitues to the likenesses, and all of them agreed with me at once, and not one had ever observed it before.

I spoke to Dickey about it, too.

"Well," she said, "I am not enamored of the African race, pure or visibly ad mixed, but if strong, heroic beauty is the ambition of any man of any race, he can come no nearer its gratification than in looking like Fred Douglass."

Fair Harrison Boomers.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Amid the pleasant scenes about the headquarters of the various candidates there was no prettier sight than that of a quartet of young married beauties at the Harrison headquarters. They were Mrs. Lovett, daughter of Will Harkness; Mrs. Harkness, wife of State Senator Harkness; Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. John W. Scott, all of Hoosierdom. They put in a full day of eight hours and did yeoman service with their dainty fingers in decorating the coat laps of the visitors with Harrison badges, and the ever-changing crowd that passed through the parlors indicated that the innovation worked like a charm.

Holiday in Gloom.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The opening day of the convention arrived without adding a ray of light to help the observer penetrate the profound uncertainty in which the situation has been enveloped ever since Mr. Blaine, the central star of the Republican firmament, with drew and left the political sky to the minor luminaries; each of the latter has kept up his little twinkles.

The Pacific coast delegations do not mind

matters. They began by shouting that they must have Blaine and no one else, and have modified this only so far as to say that at all events they must not hurt Sherman. They have convinced everybody but the Sherman delegates that the nomination of a man with Sherman's record on the Chinese question means the loss of the whole Pacific coast and the consequent sure defeat of the party.

Harrison and Allison are in about the same boat with Sherman on that question, but have not attracted the special fire of the coast men, and possibly will not until the latter have slaughtered the Ohio senator.

These two and Alger appear on the surface to hold their own, while the latter is generally said to have picked up a good many scattering votes from various states, which will drop in groups after a ballot or two. On the whole, the Michigan candidate has made more progress than any other, but like all the others, is a long way from certainty.

New York still hangs back and utters no clear sound. Her determination to cast her first ballot solid for Depew is not regarded by anybody as a serious indication of her ultimate purposes. Meanwhile the great luminary who voluntarily sank below the horizon is in everybody's mind here, and frequently his beams shoot up in such refuge as to threaten a rising.

The local atmosphere of Chicago is Blainenish, in spite of the Graham boom. There are no cheers for Blaine among the crowds than for anybody else, and the air of the convention city is full of rumors of plots to bring him in.

Fred Douglass was not called for and responded in a short speech, after which the crowd called for Ingerson, but if present he refused to show himself.

Then they called for Foraker, but the laugh was turned on those who expected a speech, as he simply moved that the roll of the committee be read for verification by the secretary. Then, with a smile that indicated his sense of pleasure at having outwitted the audience, he sat down and the secretary waded drearily through the list of peculiar names.

At 3:30 the convention adjourned until 12 o'clock Wednesday.

THE LADIES, GOD BLFSS 'EM!

They Are in Numerous Attendance at the Convention.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The woman's suffrage party seemed to enlist as valiantly as any of the other factions in pressing their cause at the convention.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

R. O. Ellis is buried.
Geo. Duxee and family spent Sunday with Wm. Icke.

S. A. Peters is drilling on the Plant farm south of town.

Local option election Monday, June 5. Let everybody turn out.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottshall, of Cairo, O., visited John Smith last Sunday.

Mrs. Frank, of Akron, is spending a few days with relatives at this place.

S. A. Shupe and his friend are drilling at Goshen for the Goshen Coal Company.

Mother Christman, widow of the late John Christman, is stopping with D. A. Levers.

Henry Ertle and family, of Navarre, spent last week with Mr. Ertle's father, Mr. George Ertle.

Rev. Booth, of Massillon, will address the citizens of this place on local option, Friday evening, June 22.

There will be strawberry festival at East Greenville Saturday evening, June 23, for the benefit of the M. E. Church.

Pattinson & Smith finished a drill hole on the Lutz farm last week. They are now at work at another on the same farm.

Dr. F. Z. Groff raised the frame of his new barn Wednesday. Every body helped and all went well. H. F. Gaddis is the builder.

Work at the new mines is progressing Beaver Run No. 2 is down about seventy-five feet; the Hungery shaft is going down as fast as the workmen can do the work.

D. A. Levers drilled through over four feet of coal on Jacob Kurtz's farm Wednesday. This is an entirely new coal field, on which a mine will be sunk in due time.

The board of education employed Misses Anna Smith and Jessie McIsaac, of Massillon to teach the secondary and primary departments of the schools of this place next winter.

At the elocutionary contest of June 9, H. J. Christian won the silver medal. The exercises were first class and duly appreciated. There will be another contest in the near future.

An effort will be made to have the township trustees assume control over the public cemetery north of town. This is entirely in order, as the cemetery is not the property of any association, and the law requires the trustees to do so.

The public schools of this place closed Saturday, June 10. The pupils of the grammar department presented their teacher, Mr. L. L. Nave, with a fine oil painting as a token of their regard for him. Mr. Nave taught our school for the past three years, and we are happy to say that his efforts have been crowned with success. He will teach at Wertzbaugher's district next year.

ELTON.

The Misses Weirich and Brenner were the guests of Miss Emma Hollinger this week.

Mrs. Wesley Boughman and family, of Greensburg, are visiting in the neighbor hood.

Miss Lucy Minger, of Cleveland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Malcolm Boughman.

A number of our people attended the meeting of the Horticultural Society on Wednesday.

The Denkhause property near Goat Hill was sold Saturday. Consideration \$250.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kouth and a Mr. Snider and wife, of Canton, were visiting their friends in Elton Sunday.

Mr. Sol Beals went to Cleveland Monday for treatment, and it is sincerely hoped that he may again be restored to health.

The evening strawberries and ice cream at Stands' festival were perfect. The net proceeds are to pay for the new school house bell.

Much excitement at the mine Monday because of some trouble with the rope and cage, and it was feared that the man who had gone down to investigate was killed or fatally injured. To the joy of all he was finally brought to the surface uninjured.

DALTON.

Jacob Leonard, of Toledo, O., is here for a short visit.

Miss Lou. Freet returned from an extended visit to Medina to-day.

Some of our business men would like to drill for gas here, and will give fifty dollars each.

Marvin Fletcher, who was baker for N. A. Young, of Minerva, O., was home a week on a visit.

Isaac Lehman died on Sunday evening, of consumption. Funeral on Tuesday, at Sonnenburg.

John Eckard sold his dwelling house, recently purchased, to Joseph Goudy, for the consideration of \$1,100.

J. M. Fiscus now represents the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, and he can insure you.

W. H. H. Wetzl and M. Shaub took advantage of cheap rates to Chicago, and are attending the Republican convention.

Union services were held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening. Rev. J. G. Madge, of the Presbyterian church, delivered the sermon.

CHAPMAN.

He Attempted to Kill Himself.

John Williams and Geo. W. Maddox returned to their old home this week.

The temperance picnic held at North Lawrence chapel, last Saturday, was well attended.

Richard Cromwell James, of Massillon, is out here doing some fancy painting for his grandma.

Work at our mines continues slack, with seemingly little prospects for a revival in the near future.

Fellow miners, are you reading Roy's reminiscences on Ohio mining legislation? If not, do so, for it will pay you.

Canal Fulton sports tried to play a Frank Skates game on our boys last Saturday, but their plans were frustrated just in time to save the boys their nickels.

We notice THE INDEPENDENT is desirous to know who will run against Major McKinley this fall. Who can tell, but it might be Stephen Grover Cleveland.

George W. Phillips, after ten years of faithful service with the Sippo Coal Company, resigned his position as superintendent last Friday. His resignation was accepted, and Charles Brinkman was selected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Phillips leaves with the best wishes of all his employers, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to the interests of the Youngstown Coal Company. Mr. Brinkman comes well recommended, having served in the same capacity for twelve years past with the Willow Coal Company.

The sad news was received here Saturday that James Saengerth, a former resident of this place, but at present at Washingtonville, O., attempted suicide by shooting himself in the breast about one inch above the heart. Medical aid was immediately summoned and the ball taken out. No cause can be attributed for the rash act, as he was always known to be a very quiet, inoffensive young man. His parents left immediately to render what assistance they could. They expect to bring him home Tuesday. It is supposed that it is another case of too much love for the feminine gender.

CANAL FULTON.

Miss Clara Wellerkamp is visiting friends at Lancaster, O.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Geib, of Hartville, spent Sunday in Fulton.

Mrs. Levi Grub is lying seriously ill at her home, East Side.

Mr. Ben Fulton, Prof. Taggart and daughter Minnie are in Chicago this week.

Dr. W. J. Maxwell, of New Baltimore, made a trip to this place last week on professional business.

Rev. Father Vattman spent several days the past week at Dungannon, among former parishioners, where he is always a welcome visitor.

The editor of The Advance says: "Stark county papers did more for the paper than the whole Prohibition party." Miss Lehman, editress of the educational department, expects to go on an eastern trip, soon.

Rev. William Elliott, of the Presbyterian church, is on a visit to his native home in Scotland. The pulpit was occupied by a neighboring minister last Sunday, but the vacancy in the future will probably be filled by the able editor of The Signal, assisted by some leading Sunday school workers.

NAVARE.

Geo. F. Downey, who has been in the printing office at Dayton, is at home on a visit.

Children's day was very tastefully observed Sunday evening by the M. E. school.

Rev. W. H. Hollingshead, pastor of the M. E. church, and wife are spending a few days in Chicago.

Rev. O. W. Slusser and family, formerly of this place, are visiting with Mr. J. M. Corl.

The M. E. Mite Society held a festival in the church yard Thursday evening under the general management of Mr. Will Smith, who deserves much credit for its success.

Barn Raising.

One of the most notable and pleasant barn raisings ever held in Tuscarawas township took place at the residence of Dr. F. Z. Groff, Wednesday. Two hundred and fifty persons took dinner. Four counties were represented. After supper a general good time was had. Mr. H. F. Gaddis, of West Brookfield, is the contractor, this one being the second one erected by him this summer.

Tents and awnings made in the best manner, to order by C. F. Balfour. Inquire at Independent Company's store, No. 20 East Main street.

Cathartic Pills are Whips.

To the liver and bowels, but give no strength. The more you take the more you need. Miles' Pills (M. P.) positively strengthen. The longer taken the less required. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Mahoning county iron manufacturers have made a united stand against signing the scale of the Amalgamated Association, and say that it must be greatly modified before they will do so.

Chest Measurement for Recruits.

As the result of many years' experience the recruiting office of the United States army have adopted this method of chest measurement, which may be of advantage to amateur athletes who find the circumference of their chests varying through inaccurate measurement. Strip to the waist. Hold your arms above your head the tips of your fingers touching. Have the measure put a tape around your chest under the armpits. Inhale and exhale naturally. Let your arms fall easily by your side. The tape will slip down to the maximum girth of the chest. This is the mean chest. Exhale all you can, still keeping your arms by your side. This is the minimum chest. Inhale and inflate all you can, in the same position. This is the maximum chest. The difference between the maximum and minimum chests is called the mobility. A mobility of over three inches in a man of medium height is considered good. Below two and one half inches it is poor. Artificial movements of the arms or muscles interfere with proper measurement.—New York Sun.

A Very Delicate Mission.

"My dear madam," said the chairman of the committee calling on the Widow Gushington, "allow us to intrude on your great sorrow so far as to say that your lamented husband"—

(Burst of tears from Mrs. Gushington who has an attack of faintness. One of the committee supports her.)

"That your lamented husband was insured in our association for \$2,000. and—"

(Mrs. Gushington exclaims "Poor, poor Charles," and bursts into tears again. The committee greatly affected.)

"And that the money will be promptly paid to you in sixty days."

Mrs. Gushington (in another burst of tears)—Good gracious, I thought you'd brought it with you!—Lewiston Journal

The Sewers of Paris.

The idea of keeping the sewers clean had not thoroughly penetrated the minds of the engineers early in the century, and in none of the smaller ones was it possible to stand erect. Many were built too near the surface, and it was sometimes necessary to climb a ladder to get into them. In every case they were of solid masonry. Until quite lately the Paris sewers were built entirely of cut stone or partly of cut stone and partly of a soft, excessively porous stone called moquette. It is intended in future to build entirely of iron. The manner of testing it is this: A great trench is dug in which a wooden frame is placed, the size and shape of the desired sewer. The moquette is placed about this frame and a concrete made of the best cement is applied in such a manner as to fill solidly all the cavities of the stone and make a durable wall impervious to moisture. The frame is removed and the trench filled up as soon as the concrete is sufficiently hardened.—Paris Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

A Resolution

Declaring it necessary to construct a Sewer on Main Street, from Prospect Street to a point 100 feet easterly from Front Street.

Whereas the owners of two-thirds of feet front on Prospect to a point 100 feet easterly from Front Street, have, by a resolution of this Council to construct a sewer on said part of said street connecting with the main sewer now worn on Main street and requesting that the cost and expense of said sewer be assessed against the owners of property on said street, it is therefore resolved by the Council of the city of Massillon, two-thirds of the members of the council concurring therein, that it is necessary to improve Main street from Prospect to 100 feet east of Front street, by constructing a sewer connecting with the Main street sewer, in accordance with plans, profiles and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer. And that one per cent of the cost of said improvement, and the proportionate cost of sewer, be assessed per foot front on the property abutting thereon, and two per cent of said cost to be paid by subtitle.

Said assessment to be made in accordance with the law and ordinance hereafter to be passed, said assessment to be paid as soon as said sewer is constructed.

That the Clerk cause this resolution to be published for two weeks, according to law, and that the property owners be notified of the passage of the resolution June 20th, 1888.

CHAS. E. JARVIS, Pres. Pro. Tem.

Attest: J. R. WHITE.

BARGAINS. C. F. VON KANEL,

THE JEWELER,

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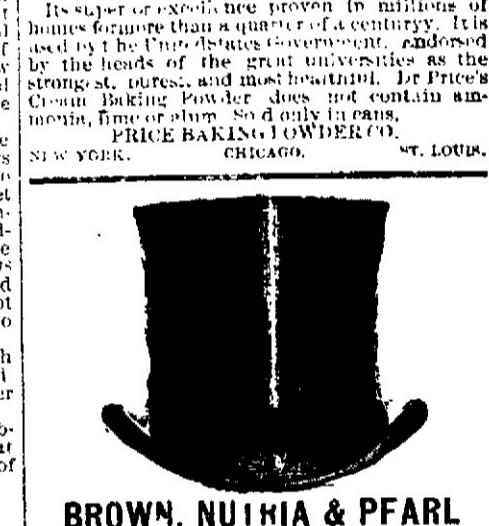
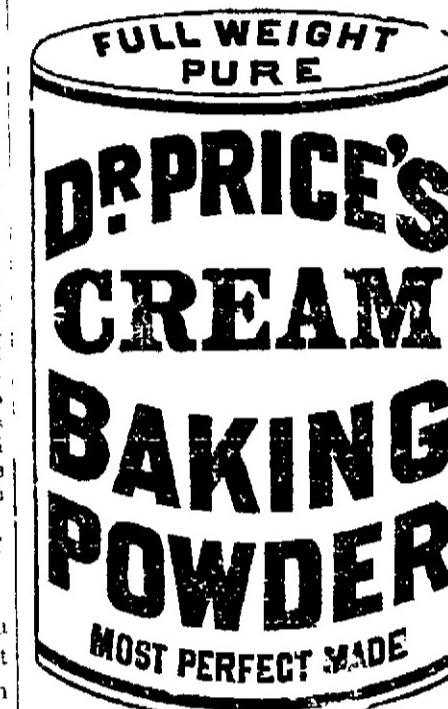
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